

HISTORY
of the
FRANKFORT
CEMETERY



By
L. F. Johnson
1921

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PREFACE

We cherish the memory of the soldiers who gave their lives to the service of this country and who have thus secured for their native State an honored name among the states of the Nation.

We rejoice that so many of the officers and men who won lasting fame for Kentucky during the wars in which this republic has been engaged, and who laid down their lives in the defense of their country, have been removed to the State's beautiful necropolis, and that they now rest in the bosom of their native State and their bodies have become a part of the earth for which they gave their lives. We rejoice that our fathers have preserved in granite and marble the names of those men who fell in the defense of this country, and by so doing they testified to the world their regard for Kentucky's gallant dead. We are also proud of those great Kentuckians whose virtues and faithful service in civil life "are lamps unto our feet and lights unto our path." Their purity of life, their wisdom and their patriotism make their dust the most sacred heritage of a patriotic people.

All the nations of the earth have honored, and have striven to perpetuate, the memory of their great and good. The Jews carried with them the bones of Joseph, their benefactor, during their wanderings through the wilderness, while in search of the Promised Land. The pyramids of Egypt are monuments to the great men of an early civilization.

The ceremonies over the remains of the departed and the manner of disposing of the dead have differed among different nations, but all nations have rendered homage to, and have honored in some way, their departed heroes, and no people have ever arisen to power or greatness who have not striven to perpetuate the memory of their great men and women. No nation, whether barbarian or civilized, has failed to show some

marks of respect and honor for their distinguished dead. We are told that the barbarians turned aside the course of a river in order that their chieftain, Alaric, might be buried in the bed of the river, and the water changed again to its natural course so that no foe could desecrate the grave of their hero.

For half a century the people of Kentucky searched for a secure and permanent place in which to deposit the ashes of their loved and honored dead. Their efforts were finally rewarded and the ideal place which is now used for that purpose was secured in the year 1845.

It is eminently proper that the mortal remains of these distinguished men should be gathered from all parts of the earth, and that they should find a last resting place in Kentucky's "CITY OF THE DEAD," which overlooks the capitol of the State. Our fathers have erected here the monumental column upon which have been inscribed the names and deeds of Kentucky's noted sons, in order that their children in all time to come may make their pilgrimage to this holy shrine, as did the knights of old to the Holy Land; that they may read the History of Kentucky as it has been carved in marble and granite. The pens of Xenophon and Herodotus, of Livy and Tacitus, have made immortal the names of Greek and Roman, who deserve less from posterity than do many of the great men who now sleep in the necropolis of this Commonwealth.

Kentucky has made this cemetery her temple of honor, and the mortal remains of her great men have been gathered from the State and Nation and from foreign countries, until these grounds have become the Very Resting Place of Honor—The Westminster Abbey of this Commonwealth.

They who conceived the idea of collecting into this cemetery the ashes of Kentucky's distinguished dead conferred a lasting benefit upon those who came after them, in that it presented to their minds those conspicuous examples of patriotism and virtue which are worthy of emulation. The coming generations of this Commonwealth will regard a burial in the State Cemetery at Frankfort as the most distinguished honor which can be conferred upon their dead, and they will covet such honor as did the English Captain who said to his men as he went

into battle, "Now then for a victory or a tomb in Westminster Abbey." We know not what the future has in store for us, but we know that we are going the way of all the earth, that "Beyond the dim unknown standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his own."

When we think of the so-called "death" of our great and good, we have a consciousness that men like these never die; death to them is but a circumstance in their existence. We have a consciousness of their immortality that they are still with us in spirit; they revisit the scenes of their earthly activity and commune with kindred spirits. We believe that in a brighter and better world we shall meet and know them; that they will all live again; yes, that they do now live, for there is no death.

"There is no death, but Angel forms
Walk o'er the earth with silent tread;
They bear our best loved things away,
And then we call them dead.
But ever near us though unseen
Their dear immortal spirits tread,
For all the boundless universe
Is life,—there are no dead."

—*The Author.*



KENTUCKY'S NECROPOLIS

CHAPTER I.

THE INCORPORATION.

The Frankfort or State Cemetery was incorporated by Act of the Kentucky Legislature, approved February 27th, 1844. (The incorporators were Edmund H. Taylor, A. G. Hodges, Henry Wingate, Mason Brown, Jacob Swigert, A. P. Cox, Philip Swigert, Orlando Brown and M. R. Stealey.) The Act provided that seven trustees should be elected by the shareholders, once every five years. The proceeds of the sale of lots and all money that came to the corporation from any other source should be applied, first, to the reimbursement of those who had made advancements for the original outlay and purchase; and whatever should be paid afterwards, for all time to come, should be used to ornament and improve the grounds and defray incidental expenses. The Frankfort Cemetery was the second incorporated cemetery in the United States. Mt. Auburn, at Boston, Mass., was the first.

The Act provides that the grounds shall be used for burial purposes only, and that no roads shall be opened through the grounds. It prescribes that in addition to their other duties the trustees shall preserve an accurate map and survey of the grounds and lots, and have the same recorded in the Clerk's office of the Franklin County Court, and also in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. It is made their duty to add such fixtures as may be necessary for the use or ornament of the grounds, with power to lay off and sell burial lots, etc.

When a burial lot is purchased the trustees shall give a certificate thereof, under the seal of the corporation, which shall vest the purchaser with title. If this title is not transferred by the grantee it shall descend or pass by devise as other real estate.

Section 5 provides: Any person defacing any of the tombstones, monuments or enclosures, or injuring any of the grounds, shrubbery, fixtures or buildings, or in any manner damaging the grounds of the corporation, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment and be liable to the corporation for civil damages. There was an amendment to this Act which provided for the superintendent to reside on the grounds, and which vested him and other employees of the company with police power to arrest persons trespassing and committing depredations and offenses in the grounds. This was approved April 7th, 1888.

On February 16th, 1845, Ambrose W. Dudley and Eliza G. Dudley, his wife, conveyed to the Frankfort Cemetery Company thirty-two acres of land, then known as "Hunter's Garden," the consideration for which was three thousand, eight hundred and one dollars. In the year 1911 the company purchased from Mrs. Bessie L. Exum and others thirteen acres, for which was paid the sum of three thousand and twenty-five dollars. The grounds now consist of one hundred acres of land, the original cost of which was six thousand, eight hundred and twenty-six dollars.

In the year 1890 the company erected a chapel at an expense of about seven thousand dollars. This building is of artistic design and is located on the brow of the hill overlooking the Kentucky River and the City of Frankfort. It adds materially to the beauty and convenience of the grounds.

When the company secured the original tract of land it employed Mr. Robert Carmichael as landscape gardener. This gentleman was not only learned in his profession but he also had several years' experience in Scotland prior to this employment. The symmetry and harmony which prevails every part of these grounds proclaim that a master mind had planned the original construction and embellishment thereof.

In the year 1919 the company reconstructed the approach or driveway to these grounds at a cost of about six thousand dollars. About twelve inches of well prepared macadam was overlaid with about four inches of rock asphalt; this makes a substantial and beautiful driveway.

The location of these grounds is ideal. The contour of the land is sufficiently undulating to furnish a variety of scenery and at the same time it is level enough for the purpose for which it was set aside. Mr. Carmichael died in the year 1858 and was buried in the grounds which he had done so much to beautify.

In January, 1846, the books of the company were opened for the sale of lots, the deeds to only a very few of which have been recorded.

In the year 1847-the Legislature of Kentucky, by resolution, appointed a committee for the purpose of inquiring into the policy and expediency of causing a suitable monument to be erected at the most eligible point in Kentucky in honor of the officers and soldiers who have heretofore and who may hereafter fall in the defense of their country, and to mark the resting place of her illustrious statesmen; also, report the most suitable place to be selected in which Kentucky may deposit the ashes of her illustrious dead.

The committee reported that in discharge of those duties they visited the grounds of the Frankfort Cemetery, recently laid off and improved, on the hill immediately above the capitol, known formerly as "Hunter's Garden." They found it to be a spot of great beauty and remarkable for its commanding situation and romantic and picturesque scenery. The grounds embrace thirty-two acres, enclosed by a secure and excellent fence of walnut and cedar, which affords perfect security to the place. Good buildings are provided within the enclosure for the superintendent, who constantly resides there, and whose duty it is to take care of the improvements that have already been made and to superintend such as the company may think proper hereafter to make, to keep the grounds in neat and complete order and protect the same from the slightest injury or trespass. Its high elevated situation, being about three hundred feet above the Kentucky River, affords a fine and commanding view of that stream which winds at the base of the hill or bluff. From a portion of this ground you have a view of the capitol and the greater portion of that part of the city of Frankfort north of the river, the whole of South Frankfort,

the bridge across the Kentucky River, and for many miles over the surrounding country.

The elevated situation of this point, the purpose for which it has been set apart, consecrated and forever devoted and dedicated, the neat and tasteful manner in which it has been improved, point it out in the opinion of your committee as the most eligible point that could be selected for the erection of a grand and splendid monument for the purpose contemplated in the preamble and resolutions; also the most suitable place to be selected as a public burying ground for Kentucky.

Your committee would further state that by the charter of the company it is forever set apart as a cemetery; no road can pass through it; it is not subject to execution or sale; it can never be used for other purposes. It has been handsomely laid off into small lots for the use of families, portions of which have been sold and handsomely enclosed. The proceeds arising from the sale of the lots are forever to be applied to the improvement and ornament of the grounds.

The letter which Judge Mason Brown, as chairman of the Cemetery Company sent to the committee states: "You will discover, by the charter of the company, that the Frankfort Cemetery is strictly a charitable and benevolent institution and wholly free from speculation or gain. The sole object of the gentlemen who established it was a desire that they and their friends might have a secure, permanent and beautiful spot in which to deposit the ashes of their dead; that while living they might have pious hands keep the briars and weeds from the graves of those they loved, and when laid by their side, the same melancholy but consoling care might be bestowed upon them. The grounds of the cemetery embrace thirty-two acres. There will have been expended during this and the ensuing year, in the original purchase and improvements, the sum of twelve thousand dollars. Its romantic situation and improvements make it, as they believe, an interesting and beautiful spot.

I am charged by the company to state that should it meet the views of your committee they will cheerfully convey to the State the beautiful mound in the center of the grounds, which

is sufficiently large for all State purposes. The company is unwilling to receive any compensation for it now or at any future period. All that they would expect or desire is that it be kept by the State in the same neat and simple manner in which the lots of private individuals are kept, so as not to mar the beauty of the place. I am also charged to say that should the Legislature at any time hereafter desire any other ground on which to erect such a monument as is alluded to in your note and resolutions, the company will cheerfully give to the State any unoccupied spot in their grounds on which to erect same. (Signed) Mason Brown, Chairman Company."

By an Act approved February 25th, 1848, fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose: "To erect a monument to those who have fallen in defense of the country." The mound on which the State monument is erected is known as "The State Mound," and also as "The Bivouac of the Dead," so called by Theodore O'Hara in his poem which has gained national celebrity, "The Bivouac of the Dead."

Mr. Robert E. Launitz, of New York, one of the most skilled workmen in America, was employed to do the work; most of the carving was done in Italy. The material was shipped to Frankfort by way of the Mississippi River. A barge was sent to New Orleans for the purpose of receiving it directly from the vessel, and it was delivered at Frankfort without any injury.

The monument rests on a base twenty feet square, made of Connecticut granite. Many of the blocks of which the monument is made weigh five tons each, the weight of the whole being more than one hundred and fifty tons; the height of the monument is sixty-five feet. The Statue of Victory which crowns the column was placed in position in June, 1849. The material of the monument was imported from the noted quarry of C. Fabricotti Carrara, and it was considered the purest and richest monumental marble ever brought to America; at the time it was received it was free from all blemishes and was uniform in color. Some of the blocks are now showing the effects of the elements to which they have been exposed for more than half a century, and some have become colored in places, caused

by the rust of the dowel pins which were used to hold the blocks in place.

The Statue of Victory which crowns the work and the four eagles which guard the corners of the die were sculptured in Italy from the models prepared by Mr. Launitz. The other relief figures on the panels, the coat of arms and the rest of the marble work was executed by Mr. Launitz in New York City.

On the upper base, facing the west, is the inscription, "The principal battles and campaigns in which her sons devoted their lives to their country are inscribed on the bands and beneath the same are the names of her officers who fell. The names of her soldiers who died for their country are too numerous to be inscribed on any column."

On the north side of the upper base is a tablet on which is inscribed "Military Monument erected by Kentucky, A. D. 1850."

On the east side of the same is "Kentucky has erected this column in gratitude equally to her officers and soldiers."

Facing the south is the coat of arms of Kentucky, with the motto of the State: "United we stand; divided we fall." On the bands are inscribed the names of twenty-two battles or campaigns and beneath these bands are the names of eighty-four officers who fell in battle. A biographical sketch of these eighty-four men would give the history of Kentucky for more than half a century.

The names of these officers are as follows: Beginning at the top band on the south side of the column are the words "Cerra Gorda;" on the panel below which there is no name. On the next band is "New Orleans," and the next below that is "Massissinaway," on the panel below neither of which is there inscribed any name. This shows that no officer from Kentucky lost his life in any of the battles named. The next band is marked "St. Clair's Defeat," on the panel beneath which is the name of "William Oldham." Then follows:

"Estill's Defeat"

Capt James Estill	
Lieut.	South

"Tippecanoe"

Col. Joseph H. Daviess
Col. Abram Owen
Capt. Jacob Warrick

"Fort Meigs"

Col. William Dudley
Capt. John C. Morrison
Capt. Christopher Irvine
Capt. Joseph Clark
Capt. Thomas Lewis

"Blue Licks"

Col. John Todd
Col. Stephen Trigg
Maj. Silas Harlan
Maj. William McBride
Capt. Edward Bulger
Capt. John Gordon
Capt. Isaac Boone

On the east side of the monument all the bands and panels (seven in number) are without name of battle or officer killed except the last or lowest one on the column which is marked "United States Navy."

Lieutenant John Gunnell Talbot
Drowned at Kalihikai
December 19, 1870.

Lieutenant Hugh Willson McKee
Killed in Corea June 11, 1871.

Master Alfred Foree
Drowned off Georgetown
April 12, 1872

"All in the performance of duty."

Just above the base is inscribed:

By order of the Legislature
The name of Col. J. J. Hardin
Of the 1st Regt. Illinois Infantry
A son of Kentucky
Who fell at the battle of Buena Vista
Is inscribed hereon.

On the north side is:

“Mexico”

Lieut. J. W. Powell

“Bonesborough”

Panel left without a name

“Harmon’s Defeat”

Capt. J. McMurtry

“Wayne’s Campaign”

Col. John Hardin

“Monterey”

Maj. P. N. Barbour

“Buena Vista”

Col. William R. McKee

Lieut. Col. Henry Clay

Capt. William T. Willis

Adjutant E. P. Vaughn

“Raisin”

Col. John Allen

Maj. Benjamin Graves

Capt. John Woolfork

Capt. N. G. S. Hart

Capt. James Meade

Capt. Robert Edwards

"Raisin"

Capt. Virgil McCracken
Capt. William Price
Capt. John Edmonson
Capt. John Simpson
Capt. Paschal Hickman
Lieut. John Williamson

On the west side is:

"Thames"

Col. William Whitley
Capt. Elijah Craig

"Indian Wars"

Col. John Floyd
Col. Nathan Hart
Col. Walker Daniel
Col. William Christian
Col. Richard Calloway
Col. James Harrod

"Indian Wars"

Col. William Lynn
Maj. Evan Shelby
Maj. Bland Ballard
Capt. Christopher Irvine
Capt. William McAfee
Capt. John Kennedy

"Indian Wars"

Capt. Christ. Crepps
Capt. ——— Rogers
Capt. William Bryant
Capt. Tipton
Capt. Chapman
Capt. McCracken

"Indian Wars"

Capt. James Shelby
Capt. Samuel Grant
Survr. Hanck. Taylor
Survr. Willis Lee

"Little Big Horn"

By order of the Legislature
The name of Lieut. John J. Crittenden
20" U. S. Infantry
A brave Kentuckian who was
Killed in the battle of
"Little Big Horn"
On the 25" of June, 1876
While performing his duty
Is inscribed hereon.

"Raisin"

Lieut. Robert Logan
Lieut. Thomas C. Graves
Lieut. Thomas Overton
Lieut. Francis Chinn
Ensign Levi Wells
Ensign Shawham

"Raisin"

Surgn. Alexander Montgomery
Surgn. Thomas C. Davis
Surgn. John Irvine
Surgn. Thomas McIlvane

The base of the monument is made of granite, the foundation of stone and the column of Italian marble. The whole is inclosed by an iron fence to protect the column from vandals, sometimes called relic hunters.

There are four cannons placed near the monument, two of which were taken from the enemy at the battle of Buena Vista, both of which were spiked by the enemy before they were

surrendered. The other two belonged to the State and were taken from the State arsenal.

To the north of the State Monument is the tomb of Henry Clay, Jr., son of the great commoner. He was Lieutenant Colonel of two Regiments of Kentucky Infantry. Near him on his left is the tomb of Cary H. Fry, Major of Second Kentucky Regiment; the next one to him on the left is that of Adjutant G. N. Cardwell, and the last one in that row is Col. W. R. McKee. All of these officers fell while in the discharge of their duty at the battles of Buena Vista.

To the south of the military monument are the tombs of Adjutant E. M. Vaughn of the First Kentucky Cavalry, and W. T. Willis, Captain of Second Regiment, both of whom were killed at Buena Vista. On the west side are the tombs of Ezekiel H. Fields, Lieutenant Colonel of First Kentucky Cavalry, and James W. Moss, who was Captain of Company "A" in the Mexican War, and in the Civil War he was Captain of Company "A" C. S. A.; he was promoted to the position of Colonel. He was killed at the battle of Jonesboro, Georgia.

Just north of the Clay tomb are two small markers; on one is inscribed "Lieutenant Colonel R. H. King, 3rd Kentucky Cavalry U. S. A.; died June 8th, 1866." On the other is "Capt. A. G. Bacon, 3rd Kentucky Cavalry, U. S. A.; killed at Sacramento, Kentucky, December the 28th, 1861, aged 42 years." Captain Bacon was killed in a hand to hand fight with General Bedford Forrest. The A. G. Bacon Post of the Franklin County G. A. R. was so named to commemorate his name.

On the extreme north of the military mound is a monument erected to the memory of Philip Norbourn Barbour, by Kentucky to her brave and noble son. He was brevetted for valor in the Florida War and brevetted Major for gallantry in the Mexican War. "He fell at the head of his command, covered with honor and glory at the storming of Monterey, September 21st, 1846."

Near the Barbour monument and just south of it is a small slab recently placed there by the Susanna Chapter of D. A. R., which marks the grave of "Lieut. Presley Neville O'Banion, who departed this life September 12th, 1850, aged 74 years."

This slab is about three feet long and eighteen inches wide. At the age of twenty he was Lieutenant under Commodore Stephen Decatur to the Algerian Coast. Lieut. O'Banion lead the charge under Capt. Eaton, who was killed when the fifteen pirate ships were taken. O'Banion, with seven of his men, was the first to jump on shore and pull down the Algerian colors and raise the American colors. This took place at Dene Fortress. On his return to America he was regarded as the hero of the expedition. The city of Philadelphia gave him a gold mounted saddle and the women embroidered a white satin cover for it. Congress presented him a jeweled sword and had his picture painted. He was in the Kentucky Legislature from 1812 to 1820. His wife was a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

Between the Barbour monument and the State Monument is a small stone marked:

"Dr. John G. Keenon, Born in Frankfort, Ky.,
Oct. 20th, 1827

Commissioned Brigade Surgeon Oct. 9th, 1861

Died in service at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 12th, 1864

He was Brigade Surgeon with rank of Major U. S. A."

The following is a list of the Kentuckians who were killed in the different battles of the Mexican War, and whose remains were brought back and buried in the State lot, near the State Monument, at the expense of the National Government, to-wit:

William H. Maxey	Mexico
Sergt. Henry Wolf	Buena Vista
James Seston	Buena Vista
Major Updike	Buena Vista
Robert Latta	Mexico
L. B. Bartlett	Buena Vista
John Spratt	Mexico
William Blackwell	Buena Vista
Ezra R. Price, Born Dec. 23, 1817; Died July 7th, 1848	Mexico
John Ellingwood	Buena Vista

Abram Goodpaster	Buena Vista
Lieut. Ed. F. Hogg, 19 Ky. Vol. Inf. Died Feb. 4th, 1863; aged 24 years	
John Sanders	Buena Vista
Henry Edwards	Buena Vista
W. C. Green	Buena Vista
Yves J. Thorean	Buena Vista
Thorean was a Mexican who joined the U. S. forces and was killed the follow- ing day.	
C. B. Thompson	Buena Vista
Tilford McH. Dozier	Buena Vista
Enoch Bronton	Mexico
Oliver H. P. Beard, Capt. of the 1st Regt. Ky. Vol. Died of wounds received at the battle of Buena Vista.	
John A. Scott	Mexico
Harvey Trotter	Buena Vista
Ambrose H. Hampton, Died Dec. 25th, 1883, aged 69 years.	
Cincinnati Ramey	Buena Vista
Thomas Weigert	Buena Vista
Clement Jones	Buena Vista
Henry Carty	Buena Vista
William Thwaits	Buena Vista
William W. Bayles	Buena Vista

On the south side of the military grounds is a stone, inscribed "G. W. Gilmore, a Lieut. in the Mexican War. Representative from Pulaski County 1850-1. Died in Frankfort while serving as senator from the 17th District, May 7th, 1880, aged 56 years."

Located on the southern part of the State mound is the un-

marked grave of an unknown Mexican soldier. He might be regarded as the "typical unknown" from Franklin County who gave his life for the honor of his country. The following is the story concerning this grave: When Captain Benjamin Cave Milam, who is buried a short distance south of the State mound, was organizing his Franklin County Company of Cavalry for the Mexican war, a young man from Shelby County, Kentucky, made application to become a member of this company, but on account of his extreme youth the Captain refused to enlist him; a few days later he renewed his application, his widowed mother came with him and joined in the request and thereupon he was enlisted; he manfully bore his part of the toil and hardships of the campaign.

When Captain Milam was ordered to charge the Mexican Lancers at Beuna Vista he directed the boy to remain in a place of safety, but he begged to participate and said that he would be called a coward if he did not do his part; Captain Milam very reluctantly yielded his consent and after the battle the boy was found on the battlefield pierced through by a Mexican lance, his body was returned with the other members of his Company who lost their lives at that battle, but by oversight or some unknown reason his grave was left unmarked. The foregoing is only tradition, but the grave is there unmarked and it has become the "typical unknown" of the Mexican heroes who gave their lives for their country.

In the year 1851 the Legislature of Kentucky, by commissioners, contracted with Mr. Robert E. Launitz for the erection of a monument to the memory of Col. Richard Mentor Johnson and for which the State paid the sum of nine hundred dollars. At the time this work was completed it was considered one of the most beautiful monumental structures in the United States and though the elements and vandals have greatly marred its beauty during the past half century, it still shows that a master in his art planned and executed the work. It is located at the extreme southern point of the military mound. It is made of Italian marble: the base is of granite on which is a shaft about ten feet tall and four feet square. A good likeness of Col. Johnson is carved on the north side and cannons

are on each corner. On the east side is inscribed "Richard Mentor Johnson, born at Bryan's Station, Kentucky, 1781; died in Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 19th day of November, 1850." On the south side Col. Johnson is represented on horse back in the act of killing Tecumseh. The Indian is on one knee falling backward, with a tomahawk in his hand.

On the west side is the following inscription: "To the memory of Col. Richard M. Johnson, a faithful public servant for half a century, as a member of the Kentucky Legislature and Representative and Senator in Congress, author of the Sunday Mail Report and of the laws abolishing imprisonment for debt in Kentucky and in the United States; distinguished by his valor as a Colonel of a Kentucky regiment in the battle of the Thames; for four years Vice-President of the United States. Kentucky, his native State, to mark the sense of his eminent service in the cabinet and in the field, has erected this monument in the resting place of her illustrious dead." The shaft has a flag of stars and stripes around the top, falling to one side and crowned with a large American eagle, which holds a laurel wreath in its beak.

On the military mound south of the State monument is the tomb of a soldier, editor, lawyer and poet, with the simple inscription of "Theodore O'Hara, Major A. D. C.; died June the 8th, 1867," and of recent date there has been added the further inscription "Author of the Bivouac of the Dead." No other poem has ever been written that can stir to such depth the martial spirit of Kentuckians.

Col. O'Hara was admitted to the bar in 1845; later he was appointed to a position in the Treasury Department at Washington. He was a Captain of Volunteers in the army against Mexico, and on August 20th, 1847, was brevetted Major for gallant conduct in the battle of Contreras. He went with a filibustering expedition to Cuba, where he commanded a regiment. He became editor of the Mobile Register and was afterwards connected with the Louisville Sun and Frankfort Yeoman. He performed several diplomatic missions for the Federal Government and was prominent in the negotiations regarding the Tehuantepec grant.

During the Civil War he cast his fortunes with the Confederacy and was made Colonel of the 12th Alabama Regiment and subsequently served on the staff of Gen. John C. Breckinridge and Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson. When the remains of the Kentucky soldiers who fell at Buena Vista were brought to their native State, Maj. O'Hara wrote for that occasion the immortal poem by which his fame is established, "The Bivouac of the Dead."

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
The brave and fallen few.
On fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards the solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

No rumor of the foe's advance
Now swells upon the wind,
No troubled thought at midnight haunts
Of loved ones left behind;
No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms,
No braying horn or screaming fife
At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust,
Their plumed heads are bowed,
Their haughty banner trailed in dust
Is now their martial shroud,
And plenteous funeral tears have washed
The red stains from each brow,
And their proud forms in battle gashed
Are free from anguish now.

The neighing steed, the flashing blade,
The trumpet's stirring blast,

The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are past;
No war's wild note, nor glory's peal,
Shall thrill with fierce delight
These breasts that never more shall feel
The rapture of the fight.

Like the dread northern hurricane
That sweeps his broad plateau,
Flushed with the triumph yet to gain
Came down the serried foe;
Our heroes felt the shock, and leapt
To meet them on the plain;
And long the pitying sky hath wept
Above our gallant slain.

Sons of our consecrated ground
Ye must not slumber there,
Where stranger steps and tongues resound
Along the heedless air.
Your own proud land's heroic soil
Shall be your fitter grave;
She claims from war his richest spoil—
The ashes of her brave.

So 'neath their parent turf they rest,
Far from the gory field;
Borne to a spartan mother's breast
On many a bloody shield;
The sunshine of their native sky
Smiles sadly on them here,
And kindred hearts and eyes watch by
The heroes' sepulcher.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead!
Dear as the blood ye gave;
No impious footstep here shall tread
The herbage of your grave!

Nor shall your glory be forgot
While fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps.

Yon marble minstrel's voiceless stone
In deathless song shall tell,
When many a vanished year hath flown,
The story how ye fell;
Nor wreck, nor change, no winter's blight,
Nor time's remorseless doom,
Can dim one ray of holy light
That gilds your glorious tomb.

Near the O'Hara sarcophagus is a small stone inscribed:
"Col. T. T. Hawkins, an officer in the Mexican War; died Sept.
6th, 1879. Erected by order of the Legislature of 1883-4."



CHAPTER II.

LOTS PURCHASED BY THE STATE.

In the year 1851 the Legislature passed an Act authorizing and directing the Governor to purchase from the Cemetery Company the lots numbered 131, 132, 143, 144, 154 and 155 "in which to bury the remains of Kentucky's illustrious dead." The price paid for these lots was six hundred dollars; they are located some distance south of the State monument.

There are eight Revolutionary soldiers in these lots, to-wit:

John Adair; born in Chester District, S. C., January 9th, 1757. Died at White Hall, Mercer County, May, 1840; aged 83 years. This monument is erected by the people of Kentucky in pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly, approved March the 5th, 1872, as a mark of their appreciation of his services as a soldier and a statesman.

As a soldier he entered the Revolutionary Army at the age of seventeen; served through the war, first as a private, afterwards as aide-de-camp to General Sumpter removed to Kentucky in 1787; participated in the Indian campaigns 1791-92-94, and the war with Great Britain 1812-13. He commanded the Kentucky troops at New Orleans as Brigadier-General under General Jackson, 1814-15.

As a statesman, previous to his removal from South Carolina, he served as a member of the State convention which revised the Constitution of the United States. Becoming a citizen of Kentucky, he represented the County of Mercer in the Legislature 1795-96, afterwards frequently in both House and Senate. In 1805 he was elected to the United States Senate, to fill an unexpired term. In 1820 he was elected Governor, and served a term of four years. In 1831 he served a term in the United States Congress from Mercer District. "He sleeps the sleep of the brave and just."

Catherine Adair, wife of Gov. John Adair, was removed from her home, "Montrose," near Frankfort, and buried in the

same grave with her husband. "A union in life of fifty-six years; in death they are not divided."

On the Christopher Greenup monument is the following:

This monument was erected by the Legislature of Kentucky to commemorate the public services of Christopher Greenup, third Governor of the Commonwealth, by resolution approved January 16th, 1874.

A soldier of the war of the Revolution and engaged in the early conflicts with the Indian savages, he discharged his duties without fear and without reproach. His capacity, fidelity and usefulness in civil service is amply proven by his repeated elevation to and long continuance in office, executive, legislative and judicial, of the highest grade. He served repeatedly in the State and Federal Legislatures, filled the office of judge in several courts, inferior and superior, and was elected Governor of the Commonwealth in August, 1804. Patriot, soldier and statesman, through a long life of service he distinguished himself in war and peace, and died in the full enjoyment of the confidence of his countrymen, in the 69th year of his age, April the 27th, 1818.

Captain John Howell, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, served through the war. He was an officer in the First Jersey Regiment; was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Yorktown: settled in Kentucky between 1795 and 1800; died in Ohio County, Kentucky, in the year 1830. His remains were removed to this place, and a monument erected by direction of joint resolution of the General Assembly of Kentucky, approved January, 1874.

In 1779 Major Bland Ballard came to Kentucky at the age of eighteen years. He was with Col. Bowman on his expedition to the Indian town of Chilicothe. In 1781 he was with Gen. Clark in the attack on Pickawa towns, and was wounded in action. He was with Floyd's party and survived the defeat on Floyd's Fork. In 1786 he was a spy for Gen. Clark on the expedition to the Wabash. He was present in 1794 when Gen. Wayne routed the Indians at the Maumee Rapids.

He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and was a captain in

the regiment of Col. John Allen. He was twice wounded at the battle of the River Raisin and was taken prisoner. He repeatedly represented Shelby County in the Kentucky Legislature. He died in Shelby County in 1853, at the age of 94 years.

A very small stone marks the last resting place of Governor Scott, though a Revolutionary soldier and a Governor. The inscription is as follows: "Governor Chas. Scott. Born in Powhattan County, Va., 1741. Died in Clark County, Kentucky, 1813."

Governor Scott was one of the strong characters of the period in which he lived. For more than half a century he served his country with honor, both in tented field and council chamber. In 1755 with Washington he fought in that disastrous battle which resulted in the defeat and death of General Braddock.

In the Revolutionary War he raised the first company of volunteers south of the James River, and so distinguished himself that a county in Virginia was named for him as early as 1777. Gen. Washington appointed him to the command of a regiment in the Continental line; he was a Brigadier-General at the battle of Charleston. He moved to Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1785. In 1791 he was with Gen. St. Clair, at St. Clair's defeat by the Indians. In 1794 he commanded a portion of Gen. Wayne's army at the battle of the Fallen Timber, where a great victory was gained.

Gen. Scott was not an educated man; he thought the office of Governor was too high a place for his ability, and he told the people that his competitor was much better qualified for the position. He was almost unanimously elected Governor in 1808, and served the full term of four years.

General Henry Crist. "Beneath this stone were deposited the remains of General Henry Crist, a pioneer soldier and statesman. Born in Hanover County, Va., in 1764. He emigrated to the west while young, and shared in the dangers, hardships and privations of the first settlement of Kentucky, as the history of his adopted State attests. He departed this life in September, 1844. The State of Kentucky erected this monument to his memory."

General John Caldwell. "Dedicated to the memory of General John Caldwell in pursuance of an order of the Legislature of Kentucky, approved 15th of January, 1831. The son of Robert and M. Caldwell: he was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, on the — day of — and departed this life on the 9th of November, 1804. A meritorious officer of the Revolution. He was taken prisoner by the British at the siege of Charleston in 1780.

Emigrated to Kentucky at an early day and was an efficient officer against the Indians of the West. As an evidence of the high estimation in which he was held by his countrymen and of his capacity to be useful, he was, after many years of distinguished services as a Senator, elected Lieut. Governor, which office he filled at the time of his death."

"To the memory of George Madison, fifth Governor of Kentucky. This monument was erected in compliance with a resolution of the Legislature approved January 16th, 1874, which directed his remains to be removed from the old burial ground northeast of the capitol to this cemetery.

He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, of the various conflicts with the Indian savages of the frontier, particularly distinguished in the campaigns of Scott and Wilkinson, and in the battles fought by St. Clair and Adair, in both of which he was wounded.

His military career was gloriously closed at the River Raisin, where his heroic resolution saved the troops under his command from the general massacre, although resulting in honorable captivity for himself in the British prison of Quebec.

Alike distinguished in civil employment, he served the State with probity and intelligence for more than twenty years as Auditor of Public Accounts, and was finally elevated in August, 1816, by the unanimous voice of the people of Kentucky to the highest office within their gift.

While in the public service, in the 53rd year of his age, on the 11th of October, 1816, his private and public virtues—civil and military life, were crowned by a death hallowed by religion evincing its consolation to the good and the brave."

In addition to the Revolutionary soldiers named above, the

following fourteen named persons complete the list of those buried in the State lot, to-wit: Governor James T. Morehead, 1797-1854; William T. Barry, B. L. Clark, John C. Mason, Judge John M. Elliott and Susan J. Elliott, his wife, Col. Walter Chiles, 1810-1862. He was State Senator. Milton B. Buster, 1824-1864, was also State Senator. Col. Drury W. Poor, Representative from Logan County, died at Frankfort. Col. Thomas Dollerhide, a soldier in the War of 1812, died at Frankfort, December 8th, 1827. He was a Senator from Pulaski County. John F. Floor, Representative from Logan County; Catherine Adair, wife of Governor John Adair; Joel T. Hart and Chief Justice Caswell Bennett.

Judge William Taylor Barry was born in Virginia on February 15th, 1784, came to Kentucky in 1796, was educated at Kentucky Academy in Woodford County, and Transylvania. He located in Lexington in the year 1805, and commenced the practice of law. In a short time thereafter he was appointed Attorney General for the Commonwealth. He represented Fayette County in the Kentucky Legislature several times and subsequently was in the State Senate and represented his district in Congress. In the War of 1812 he was aide-de-camp of Governor Shelby, and was at the battle of the Thames. He was Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives, and later was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. In the contest between the New Court and the Old Court he was a leader of the New Court Party with Rowan, Bibb, Sharp and Bledsoe, and became Chief Justice of the New Court. Later he became Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky.

On the election of General Jackson as President, he appointed Mr. Barry to the position of Postmaster-General. In 1835 he was appointed Minister to Spain, but he died at Liverpool on his way to his post of duty.

Joel T. Hart, sculptor and poet. Born 1810; died 1877. He made the busts of Cassius M. Clay, Andrew Jackson, John J. Crittenden and Henry Clay. Those of Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay in the Historical Rooms at Frankfort, Kentucky.

His ideal productions made him famous, among which are his "Venus de Medici," "Angelina," etc. His last and

greatest work was "Triumph of Chastity," on which he worked for more than twenty years. This was the finest piece of statuary ever seen in America. It was destroyed when the court house at Lexington was burnt.

His last resting place is marked by a square block of Quincy marble, the top of which slopes to the east, and on which is carved "Erected to the memory of Joel T. Hart, by the State of Kentucky. Born February 11th, 1810. Died March 2nd, 1877. Seek him not here but in the stone where he lives in his own art's immortality."

James T. Morehead, 1797-1854. Small marker located in State lot near Governor Charles Scott. James T. Morehead, a thoroughly educated lawyer, was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1832, and became Governor on the death of Governor Breathitt, February, 1834. He was a fluent and graceful speaker and strong writer: was United States Senator from 1841-1847. Governor Morehead was doubtless the best educated man who was ever Governor of the State.

On the B. L. Clark monument is found "Beverly Leonidas Clark. Born at Winterfield, Chesterfield County, Virginia, February 11th, 1808. Died in the City of Gautemala, Central America, March 18th, 1860. As a representative from the County of Simpson in the Legislature of Kentucky, as a member of Congress of the United States, as a delegate of the Kentucky convention which formed the present Constitution of the Commonwealth, and as Minister from the United States to Central America, Beverly L. Clark discharged every duty with distinction to himself, fidelity to his State and imperishable honor to his country. Kentucky mourns the loss of her patriot son."

"Kentucky by joint resolution of her General Assembly, approved 5th of February, 1868, in memory of the services of her distinguished son, directed that his mortal remains should be removed from the city of Gautemala in Central America, where he died, in the service of his country, to the public cemetery at Frankfort, and that this monument should be erected to mark the spot where he slept."

Near the Clark monument is a small pillow marked "John C. Mason. Born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, August

4th, 1802. Married Annie E. Owens, of Owingsville, Kentucky, June 6th, 1847. Died August 4th, 1865. Honored by the United States of America for services rendered at the battle of Monterey; served six years in the United States Congress."

Judge John Milton Elliott, born May 6th, 1820; assassinated for having done his duty as a Judge, March 26th, 1879; a statesman of stainless honor. He was a member of the Legislature of Kentucky, served three terms in the United States Congress, and two terms in the Confederate Congress. "A Judge of pure heart, strong intellect, fearless, faithful, kind and efficient as a Circuit Judge and Judge of the Court of Appeals, he was without reproach."

On the west side of column:

"As a man he was ardent, social, genial, by nature a philanthropist; he won the love of his fellowmen by his generosity and worth. Devoted as a husband; as a friend, faithful and just; a dutiful citizen, an upright official. His crowning virtues were candor, integrity and love of truth."

On the north side of the stone is the bust of Judge Elliott, which is said to be a fine likeness. The column is crowned by a statue of Astraea, the Goddess of Justice, blindfolded, with the Scales of Justice in her hands.

In this same locality is the unique and beautiful monument erected to the memory of James Francis Leonard, on the east face of which is a telegraph instrument with a hand operating it, and beneath which are the figures "30." On the north side is "James Francis Leonard. Born at Frankfort, Kentucky, September 8th, 1834. Died at Columbus, Mississippi, July 29th, 1862. Called home by the Grand Chief Operator to work the eternal circuit above." On the west side: "His comrades, the Old Time Telegraphers, have caused his remains to be brought back to his 'Old Kentucky Home,' and erected this monument to his memory." On the south side is: "Ablaze with genius and aflame with zeal, he caught the spirit of the electric force. The first sound reader. He interpreted the telegraphic alphabet of Morse."

CHAPTER III.

OTHER PROMINENT PEOPLE BURIED IN THE FRANKFORT CEMETERY.

There are between ten and twelve thousand people buried in these grounds, the average being about one hundred and fifty per year. To give a short history of each would require more space than the scope of this work will permit; only a short sketch of some of the most prominent are given.

There are a number of prominent people buried in these grounds who have no marker of any kind, and the location of their graves are known to only a few people who are now living. Among this number can be named Judge William Lindsey, Judge Caswell Bennett, Judge P. U. Major, General Scott Brown, Congressman A. Y. Fitzpatrick and many others.

Albert G. Hodges (1802-1881) was identified with the history of Kentucky for half a century. He commenced his newspaper career in Lexington, but married a Frankfort woman and moved to Frankfort in 1826. He formed a partnership with James G. Dana in the publication of the *Commentator*. In 1833 he began the publication of the *Commonwealth*, and was elected Public Printer, which position he held for a quarter of a century.

Gen. John Rodman (1820-1886), about sixty years of age; died October 29th, 1886. He was one of the ablest lawyers in the State. He represented Oldham County in Kentucky Legislature in 1850; represented Franklin County in Kentucky Legislature in 1859, was elected Attorney General of Kentucky in 1867, and re-elected 1871. He was made reporter of the Court of Appeals in 1879. During his term as reporter he published 78-79-80-81 and 82 Kentucky Reports.

There is a very unique stone, an imitation of a wooden cross, located near the Confederate lot, which cost perhaps two thousand dollars; it has no inscription except the word "Mother." There is a tradition concerning it which has never

been verified, but whether true or not, the story illustrates the marvelous influence of the word "mother." In this lot is buried three men, each of whom, in turn, was the husband of this mother; as the fruit of these marriages there were three sets of children: the mother died after the last husband had been buried. She left a small estate, and the children readily agreed to spend the two thousand dollars for the monument. But it was more difficult for them to agree on the inscription to be placed on it; after a short controversy the word "mother" was suggested, and it was agreed to by all.

Judge Mason Brown died in Frankfort, January 27, 1867, at the age of 68 years. He graduated from Yale College and subsequently graduated from the law school at Lexington. He and Governor Charles S. Morehead compiled a work of great value to the legal profession, known as "Morehead and Brown's Digest." Judge Brown was known as one of the great lawyers of Kentucky. He was Commonwealth's Attorney for several years and was afterwards elected circuit judge. He was Secretary of State during the administration of Governor Charles S. Morehead, and he was United States District Attorney for several years prior to his death.

Col. Robert H. King was Colonel of the 3rd Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry. He enlisted in the Union Army as First Lieutenant in Capt. Albert G. Bacon's company, which was raised in Franklin County. On the death of Capt. Bacon at Sacramento, Lieutenant King became Captain, then Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and afterwards brevetted Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct. He commanded a brigade in Sherman's "ride to the sea."

O. G. Cates was a lawyer of ability. He was Attorney General of Kentucky under Governor Owsley. He was afterwards President of the Board of Internal Improvements.

Thomas Todd was Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1801, Chief Justice in 1806, and was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1807 to 1816.

Charles S. Todd was Colonel on the staff of Gen. Harrison, in the War of 1812; was Secretary of State under Governor Madison; Representative of Franklin County in the Kentucky

Legislature in 1817, and was the Agent of the United States to Columbia and Minister to Russia under President Harrison.

Dr. William C. Sneed was for twenty-five years a successful practitioner at Frankfort. He contributed many valuable articles to the leading medical journals of the country. For some years he was President of the State Medical Society. His history of the Kentucky Penitentiary was so well written that the Kentucky Legislature had it published at the expense of the State. He died November 20th, 1862.

Gen. D. W. Lindsey (1835-1918) was Colonel of 22nd Kentucky Volunteer Infantry and later was Inspector General of Kentucky. When Gen. John H. Morgan made his raid through Kentucky in 1864, Gen. Lindsey, who was at that time Commander of Second Brigade of G. W. Morgan's Division under Gen. U. S. Grant in the South, was requested by Governor Bramlette to return to Kentucky and organize the home guards. He was appointed Inspector General of Kentucky, which gave him the rank of Major-General and acting commander of all the military forces of the State. After the war he was appointed Adjutant General of Kentucky, and as such made his report in two large volumes, which have been very useful in prosecuting claims for Federal Pensions. He died in 1917.

Gen. Ambrose W. Dudley was for fifteen years Quartermaster-General of the United States, and for thirty-seven years President of Branch Bank of Kentucky. He died in September, 1884.

Capt. John W. Russell (1794-1869) was a soldier in the War of 1812. He gained distinction as a captain of a boat on the Mississippi; he had great physical courage. His fight with the robber band of Lafitte in New Orleans made him famous in all the western country. When the steamer "General Brown" was lost by an explosion his presence of mind and heroism saved the lives of six men. He was in the State Senate in 1850 and was instrumental in building the State Arsenal, which was built in that year.

Lieut. John J. Crittenden was on the staff of General Custer, and was one of the sixteen officers (and three hundred en-

listed men) who were killed by the Indians on "The Little Big Horn" the 25th of June, 1876.

Thomas N. Lindsey (1807-1877), father of Gen. D. W. Lindsey, was a leading lawyer of Frankfort and a writer of considerable note. For a period of about forty years he was a contributor to the press under the nom de plume of "Black Jack." A very unique monument of Italian marble marks his last resting place.

Near the western driveway is the monument of William Taylor, who died in 1850, in his sixty-eighth year. He was American Consul at St. Domingo, Vera Cruz, Alverado and the City of Mexico.

Daniel Weissiger (1763-1829) was one of the Commissioners who built the State Capitol, which was erected in 1829. He was Clerk of the Franklin County Court for several years, and was one of the substantial citizens of Frankfort for many years.

Jacob Swigert was Captain in U. S. A. Volunteer Infantry; at one time Judge of the Franklin County Court; for many years was one of the leading citizens of Frankfort.

Col. Solomon P. Sharp was thirty-eight years old at the time of his death. He was in the Kentucky Legislature (1813-1817); was a member of Congress (1818-1819); was Attorney-General in 1821, and resigned that position to make the race against Governor Crittenden for position of Representative of Franklin County in 1825. Governor Crittenden was the leader of the Old Court Party in Franklin County, and was a very popular man. The New Court Party was dominant in the county, but there was no man of that party in the county who had the qualifications of leadership necessary to win except Col. Sharp. President Madison said of him that he "was the ablest man of his age who had represented the West" in Congress. Col. Sharp and his wife are buried just east of the Boone monument. A square marble shaft about ten feet tall and each side about ten inches broad marks their last resting place. On the west side of the shaft is this inscription: "Eliza T., wife of S. P. Sharp, died January 4th, 1844, in her 46th year." On the east side is: Solomon P. Sharp was assassinated while extending the hand of hospitality on the morning of

November 7th (should be the 6th), 1825, and beneath this is, "What thou knowest not now, thou shalt know hereafter."

The Confederate monument, erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy, dedicated to the Confederate dead, was unveiled in the spring of 1892. It is of the finest Italian marble imported from the Carrara quarries, Italy. The base is of granite. There is a life size statue of a Confederate soldier dressed in Confederate uniform at parade rest which crowns the column. The following are the inscriptions on the face of the base:

"Our Confederate dead 1861-1865"

"They sleep. What need the question now if they be right or wrong. They know ere this whose cause was just in God, the Father's sight. They wield no warlike weapons now, return no foeman's thrust, who but a coward would revile the honored soldiers' dust."

Reverse side:

"Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friends."

West side:

"The marble minstrels' voiceful tone
In deathless songs shall tell
When many a vanquished age hath flown
The story, how ye fell;
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter blight,
Nor time's remorseless doom
Shall dim one ray of holy light
That gilds your glorious tomb."

East side:

"To every man upon the earth
Death cometh soon or late,
And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his Gods."

In a circle around the monument are found the graves of sixty-eight Confederate soldiers, the most of whom died of disease, at Frankfort, during the Civil War.

Mrs. Jennie Chinn Morton died in 1920. She was for many years connected with the Historical Society of Kentucky; was editor of State Register; wrote "Her Dearest Friend" and other poems.

Robert Burns Wilson died in New York, and his body was returned to his old Kentucky home and laid to rest by the side of Robert Carmichael near the Boone monument. Inscribed on his tomb is the following:

"Robert Burns Wilson, Poet and Painter. Born October 30th, 1850. Died March 31st, 1916. Until the day break and the shadows flee away I will get me to the Mountain of Myrrh and to the Hill of Frankincense."

Mr. Wilson won for himself a permanent place in art and letters. His paintings and poems are regarded by critics as the work of a genius. His poems were published in book form, which he called "Life and Love." He might have been designated as Nature's Poet. He loved the trees and birds and brooks and flowers, and he sought them "As the hart panteth after the water brooks." A quotation from his "Beside the Stream" best illustrates the bent of his mind:

"The breath of fields—the song of birds,
The lifting leaf, the dancing beam,
The landscape wide, the grazing herds,
The moving music of the stream,
These, do not call for wasted words;
These, shall enfold me in their dreams."

Gen. Simon Boliver Buckner (1823-1914) was educated at West Point; served through the Mexican War; was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct at Cherubusco; was brevetted captain for bravery at Molino-del Rey. In 1860 he became Commander-in-Chief of the Kentucky State Guard, with rank of Major General; was made Brigadier-General C. S. A.; was left in command of Fort Donelson and surrendered with his men. He was exchanged in 1862 and promoted to Major-General. After the battle of Chickamauga was promoted Lieutenant-General; was elected Governor of Kentucky in 1887. On his tomb is inscribed: "Simon Boliar Buckner. Born April 1st, 1823. Died January 8th, 1914. Graduated U. S. Military Academy 1844. Twice brevetted for gallantry in Mexican War 1847. Lieut. General C. S. A. Governor of Kentucky 1887. A noble life devoted to duty, honor, country."

Governor William Goebel was a State Senator from 1886 to 1900. He contested the election for Governor of Gen. W. S. Taylor, before the Legislature of 1900. Gov. Goebel was shot from the window in the Secretary of State's office in 1900. After he was shot the Legislature declared him duly elected Governor. He took the oath of office and died in the afternoon of the same day, February 3rd, 1900.

Governor William Goebel was a successful business man and a successful lawyer. Perhaps no other man in Kentucky ever incurred such bitter opposition. He was a hard fighter; even his enemies admired his ability and his fighting qualities. He was a conspicuous member of the Senate at the time he contested the seat for Governor. The Goebel monument is a large block of solid granite crowned by a bronze statue of Gov. Goebel. On the south side is, "Erected by the people of Kentucky and other states in memoriam of Kentucky's martyr, Governor William Goebel, who devoted and gave his life in defense of the rights of the people." "The question is: Are the corporations the masters or servants of the people?" On the west side is, "Be calm, abide by the law," I forgave them, they do not understand. On north side is, "Governor William Goebel. Born January 4th, 1856. Died February 3rd, 1900. "Tell my friends to be brave and fearless and loyal to the great common

people." His last words. On the east side is "Author of the Anti-lottery Law." The pioneer in American railway rate regulating legislation. The champion of school book legislation.

Dr. Duncan R. Campbell, L.L.D., native of Scotland; a prominent minister of the Baptist Church; was President of Georgetown College.

Henry Wingate was on the first Board of Directors of the Cemetery Company, and a prominent banker of the city. He was a Knight Templar of high degree. His son, Lucien Wingate, was the first person who was buried in the Frankfort cemetery.

Colonel Daniel Boone (1735-1842). The grave which visitors most frequently request to see is that of Daniel Boone, located on the brow of the hill overlooking the city and the Kentucky River. The Legislature of Kentucky appropriated a sufficient sum to have his remains and those of Rebecca, his wife, brought from Missouri and re-interred in a very beautiful and picturesque spot; this re-interment was on the 13th day of September, 1845. Thousands of people were present, representing every section of the State; after the coffins were lowered into the grave, hundreds of them passed by and each threw a handful of dirt into the open grave. In 1860 the State of Kentucky built a handsome monument to his memory, the panels of which were of Italian marble, but relic hunters so defaced them that the monument was practically destroyed. In 1906 the State assisted the Daughters of the American Revolution to renew the panels which are an exact reproduction of the original. The base is Georgia granite. The stone of the monument is from Boonsboro. The new panels are Italian marble. The State appropriated two thousand dollars for the purpose of helping to rebuild the monument. The panel facing the south represents Boone in a fight with two Indians, one of whom has been killed; Boone has one foot on the dead Indian and is ready to strike the other one with his knife. The Indian has his war club drawn, ready to strike. On the east side is Rebecca Boone milking a cow. On the north side is a man and boy standing, facing each other; it is supposed to be Boone telling

the boy where he wanted to be buried. On the west side Boone is sitting in front of his cabin, with a slaughtered deer at his feet. The lot on which the monument is erected contains about a quarter of an acre.

The first monument erected in the cemetery is a few feet northeast of the Boone lot, and is located on the Major lot. It has no inscription on it; the column is about eighteen inches square, crowned with a pyramid four feet in height.

Rev. H. A. M. Henderson, A.M., D.D. & L.L.D., was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of unusual learning and eloquence; he was small of stature but broad minded, and popular with all classes of people.

He was a captain in the 28th Alabama Infantry, C. S. A., and was known as "The Soldier Preacher." Later he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, with the pay of a Brigadier General. In the fall of 1866 he became the pastor of the Methodist Church at Frankfort, Kentucky. In 1871 he was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1874 he was re-elected to the same position. Dr. Henderson was the author of several books, some of which were theological and some were secular.

Governor John Jordon Crittenden (1786-1863) was one of the greatest, and probably the very greatest, man who has been buried in the Frankfort Cemetery. He was the compeer of Clay, Calhoun and Webster, all of whom he survived. When a young man he was an army officer; he served as Major in General Hopkins' expedition to the northwest, and was aide-de-camp of Governor Shelby at the battle of the Thames.

In the year 1811 he was elected to represent Logan County in the Kentucky Legislature, and he continued to represent that county for six terms, the last of which (1817) he was Speaker of the House, and during that term he was elected to the United States Senate. He represented Franklin County in the Legislature in 1825-29-30-31 and 1832. He was the leader of the Old Court Party in the controversy between the Old Court and the New Court. In 1835 he was re-elected to the United States Senate and was serving in that capacity when President Harrison appointed him Attorney General for the United States, which position he resigned and was again elected

to the Federal Senate (1843). He resigned that position to make the race for Governor in 1848. He also resigned the position of Governor in 1852 to accept the appointment of Attorney General under President Fillmore. After the expiration of his term as Attorney General he was again elected to the Federal Senate. Governor Crittenden was serving his second term as member of the lower House of Congress from the Ashland District at the time of his death. He was the recognized leader of the Peace Party. As a man he was loved and honored, and as a statesman he was held in reverence by the people of his State and Nation.

Two of his sons became distinguished during the Civil War; one was a Major General of the Confederate States and the other was a Brigadier General of the United States.

Governor Crittenden was President of the Border State Convention, held at Frankfort in 1861. On the north side of his monument is: John Jordon Crittenden. Born September 10th, 1787. Died July 20th, 1863. On south side is: Erected by the State of Kentucky in honor of her illustrious son, John J. Crittenden, member of the Legislature, Governor, Representative and Senator in Congress and Attorney General of United States. West side: For fifty years he devoted himself with inflexible integrity, consummate wisdom and patriotic zeal to the cause and service of his native State and of his whole country. His great talents made him preeminent in the elevated offices he filled, and placed him among the first of American statesmen. "Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's, thy God's and truth's." These were among his last words. They were the rule of his life, and are a fitting inscription for his tomb. The history of the nation will bear witness to his lofty patriotism, and Kentucky will ever cherish the memory of her son.

Mrs. Emily Tubman, a sister of Landon A. Thomas, was born and reared in Frankfort. She donated twenty-six thousand dollars for the purpose of building the Christian Church at Frankfort, dedicated August 11th, 1872. She endowed a chair in Bethany College, and materially assisted the Kentucky University and the Orphan School at Midway.

Captain John Cannon was owner and in charge of the Robert E. Lee, and gained national notoriety by defeating the Natchez. Captain Leathers was in charge of the Natchez, a boat built at Cincinnati, Ohio, at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, for the express purpose of defeating the Robert E. Lee. The race had been talked of for many months prior to the great race. At one minute before five o'clock on June 30th, 1870, the great race was started. The time from New Orleans to St. Louis was three days, eighteen hours and twenty-seven minutes, defeating the Natchez three hours and thirty-one minutes.

Perhaps no other race in all the history of the world created such widespread interest. Many thousand people were on the river fronts to see the boats pass. At night the banks were almost a continual blaze of campfires. Millions of dollars were waged on the result. One enthusiastic admirer of the Natchez, who lived in the city of Natchez, staked all of his cash and then bet his home against thirty thousand dollars on the Natchez. This race made Captain Cannon the most famous man in America.

Captain Cannon was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1810, and died at Frankfort in 1880. His life was practically spent on the Mississippi, Red and Ouachita rivers. The great race of the Lee and Natchez was an occurrence that gained world-wide notoriety.

Near the Boone monument is a stone marked "Robert Carmichael. Died January 17th, 1858; aged 40 years. He located and was the first superintendent of these grounds."

Judge William Lindsay (1835-1909) was Captain C. S. A.; was on staff of Generals Buford and Forrest. Elected State Senator in 1867, Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1876 and became Chief Justice at forty-one years of age; was elected State Senator from Franklin County in 1890 and United States Senator in 1893. He was one of the great men of the nation. No stone of any kind marks his grave.

William Cromwell died December 18th, 1909. He was for twenty years Chief Clerk of the State Senate. His memory and powers of endurance were marvelous.

Judge Patrick Upsher Major (1822-1903). Was County

Attorney in 1852; Commonwealth's Attorney 1856; Circuit Judge 1870. The strongest criminal lawyer who ever engaged in the practice at Frankfort. His grave is not marked.

Major Frank Murphy Scanland was buried in the Frankfort Cemetery on Wednesday, October 26th, 1920, aged 38 years. Major Scanland was very mysteriously assassinated in New York. He had been discharged on account of disabilities a few days prior to his death. He had been in the United States Army for about eighteen years, and had seen service in the Philippine Islands and in Panama; he was brevetted Major for gallant conduct in the world war; he was gassed and also wounded with shrapnel while serving in Italy as Major of 332d Infantry. He was in the service overseas for two years and prior to that time was Drill Master at Camp Sherman. Gen. John J. Pershing gave him the following citation:

United States Army.

U. S. A.

A. E. F.

Major F. M. Scanland, 332 Infantry. For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services at Cattaro Dalmatia, Italy. American Expeditionary Forces. In testimony thereof and as an expression of appreciation of these services I award him this citation. Awarded on 20th June, 1919.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
Commander-in-Chief.

Col. S. I. M. Major died June 21st, 1885. He was born in Franklin County September 14th, 1830, and was educated by B. B. Sayre. He was regarded as one of the best educated men in Frankfort. In 1853 he became the Editor of the Yeoman, which was considered the leading Democratic paper in the State during the time he was Editor. An incident in his editorial life was a challenge to fight a duel in 1857, sent by Thomas M. Green. Col. Major was Public Printer for twenty-five years. In 1867 he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature and in the following year was elected Mayor of Frankfort, which position he held for four terms.

James Andrew Scott. Represented Franklin County in the Kentucky Legislature and was Master Commissioner of the Franklin Circuit Court. He was a prominent lawyer of Frankfort for many years.

Pat McDonald, lawyer, editor and Democratic politician, died March 14th, 1901. He was a Magistrate of Franklin County and was the best informed man on county affairs in the county. For many years he was editor and publisher of The Western Argus.

Miles Ragland was killed in the World War. He was buried a short distance west of the State Monument on August 7th, 1921.

Stewart Hosler was a private in the 166th U. S. Infantry. He was killed in France July 28th, 1918, in the memorable drive of the American troops on the western front.

Hon. Thomas Francis Marshall (1801-1864). Was born in Frankfort, Ky. Represented Woodford County in the Kentucky Legislature 1832-3. Served two terms in the Kentucky Legislature from Louisville. He returned to Woodford County and again represented Woodford in the Legislature. Was elected to Congress from the Ashland District in 1841. Served as Captain in a company of cavalry in the Mexican War. Represented Woodford County in the Kentucky Legislature again in 1853. He fought three duels, one with John Rowan, Jr., one with James Watson Webb, editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and one with Gen. James S. Jackson. He was an able lawyer and was one of the greatest orators Kentucky has produced. His remains were removed from Woodford County in May, 1921, to the State Cemetery at Frankfort.

Dr. T. D. Elliott, a wealthy physician of Bardstown, Kentucky, came through Frankfort with his only daughter. They visited the Frankfort Cemetery and she was so much pleased with the beauty of the place that she told her father that she wanted to be buried there when she died and her father told her that her request would be granted. A few months later she died of a fever, and in compliance with her request he brought her remains to Frankfort, and since then he has had erected to

her memory a beautiful monument of Italian marble. He had the work done by the noted sculptor, R. E. Launitz.

Mr. Charles Eugene Hoge, 1845-1919. Contractor for railroads and public works. President of Mason & Ford Company, later, Hoge-Montgomery Company, shoe manufacturers. President of State National Bank. President of Frankfort & Cincinnati Railroad Company. President Home Realty Company. Director Kentucky Theological Seminary, Center College, Capital Trust Company, Central Kentucky Traction & Terminal Company and Commonwealth Life Insurance Company. Member College Board of Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., and Elder First Presbyterian Church, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Mr. Horatio Pleasant Mason, builder of railroads and public works contractor. President of Mason & Hoge Company. President of Mason & Hanger Company. He built railroads and canals in different parts of the United States. Vice-President of State National Bank.

Senator Thomas H. Paynter (1852-1921). Was elected County Attorney of Greenup County in 1872. Represented the Ninth Congressional District in the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congress. He was judge of the Court of Appeals in 1894; was Chief Justice in 1906. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1906 and served one term.

Dr. Urban Valentine Williams (1833-1920). Was Commissioner of Public Schools for Franklin County; President of the School Board of the City of Frankfort for sixteen years; was member of the Faculty of the Kentucky Military Institute for several years. Was President of the Franklin County Medical Association from the time of its organization until his death, and was also President of the Kentucky Midland Association for many years. Represented the State of Kentucky in the National Medical Society at Atlanta, Georgia, by appointment of Governor J. C. W. Beckham. He was an eminent physician who practiced his profession for more than sixty years.

Bishop Benjamin Bosworth Smith. Was Bishop of the Episcopal Church. In 1830 he was called to Christ Church, Lexington, Kentucky. He was chosen Bishop of Kentucky in

1832, and was the first Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1868 he became the presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. He died in New York City on May 31st, 1884. He loved Kentucky and he requested that his remains should be brought back to rest in her soil. His request was complied with and after a funeral in New York his remains were brought to Kentucky and placed in the State Cemetery at Frankfort and marked by a monument of New England granite, erected to his memory by the Diocese. His funeral at Frankfort was one of the most imposing religious services ever held in the city; three Bishops and about thirty Clergymen took part in the services.

John J. Marshall (1785-1846). Reporter of Kentucky Court of Appeals; Circuit Judge; eminent lawyer.

Martin D. Hardin (1780-1823). In 1812 was Major in Colonel Allen's regiment of riflemen. Was Secretary of State under Governor Shelby (1812-16); was United States Senator by appointment of Governor Slaughter in 1816.

Col. John J. Hardin, member of Congress from Illinois, who was killed at the battle of Buena Vista in 1847, and whose name was inscribed on the State monument by special act of the Kentucky Legislature, was the son of Martin D. Hardin.

Dr. W. B. Rodman, son of General John Rodman, was one of the prominent physicians of America. His first work of note was as a lecturer at the Jefferson Medical College. He had good address, a good voice and in a short time he became one of the noted physicians of this country. In practice he was especially successful as a surgeon; he was a pioneer in several successful operations, such as connecting the stomach and bowels, and in the removal of tumors. He was at the head of his profession in Philadelphia. He also wrote the biography of Dr. Samuel D. Gross, which was a work of considerable merit. At the time of his death he was President of the American Medical Association.

Dr. William Rodman, son of Dr. Hugh Rodman, was the father of the State Board of Health, and was one of its first members.

A. W. Overton. For several years was cashier of the Farm-

ers Bank, Frankfort, Kentucky. In the year 1864 he was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute and was called to the service of the Confederate States in the valley of Virginia and on the lines around Richmond. On the 15th of May, 1864, at New Market, he, with the other cadets of V. M. I., were ordered to take a certain Federal battery which had been particularly annoying to the Confederate Army. As the cadet corps passed, preparing for the charge, some of the veterans derided and made fun of the "infants" as they were called. The charge was gallantly made. As the ranks were thinned by shot and shell, the lines were more closely drawn, without a waver or a faltering footstep these boys, many of whom were not as long as the guns they carried, made the charge and captured the battery. Out of the two hundred and fifty boys, more than fifty of them fell. As the corps made its return the veterans who had derided the "infants" took off their hats and gave them cheer after cheer in appreciation of their gallant conduct.

Col. John Rodman, U. S. A. Born February 24th, 1787. Died July 11th, 1833.

Mrs. Margaretta Brown (1772-1838). Was the wife of United States Senator John Brown. She was eminent for talents, learning, charity, piety and all the virtues which adorn female character. She organized the first Sunday School in the Mississippi valley.

Lieutenant Anthony Crockett (1758-1838). Was Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. When LaFayette was severely wounded at the battle of Brandywine, Lieutenant Crockett carried him from the battlefield to a place of safety. He was a member of Virginia Legislature from Kentucky; was later a representative from Franklin County to Kentucky Legislature; for thirty years he was Sergeant-at-Arms of Kentucky Senate; was a soldier in the War of 1812; was buried in the Benson church yard. In 1916 his remains were removed to the Revolutionary soldier lot in Frankfort Cemetery.

Mrs. Elizabeth Love, born February 4th, 1762; died January 17th, 1846. She was one of the strong characters of pioneer days. Her husband was a Major in the Revolutionary War. He came to Frankfort with General Wilkinson and

helped to lay off and establish the City of Frankfort. Mrs. Love was remarkable for her personal beauty, social and Christian virtues. The Love Hotel, of which she was proprietor, was the most noted hotel in the western country. She entertained Aaron Burr and many other noted men. She assisted Mrs. Margaretta Brown in organizing the first Sunday School in the Mississippi valley.

Isham Talbot (1773-1837). Was elected to the State Senate in 1812. In 1815 he was elected to the United States Senate, and in 1820 he was re-elected.

Judge Thomas B. Monroe (1791-1865). Represented Barren County in the Kentucky Legislature in 1816; was Secretary of State in 1823 under Governor Adair; was Reporter of the Court of Appeals in 1825. In 1834 he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court by President Jackson, and held that office twenty-seven years.

General George Bibb Crittenden, son of John J. Crittenden, served as officer in war between Texas and Mexico; was Brigadier-General C. S. A.; was elected State Librarian in 1867.

Near the Boone monument is a stone marked "Elison Williamson. The friend and companion of Daniel Boone; born April 19th, 1766, in North Carolina; died August 11th, 1850, in Kenton County, Kentucky."

William O'Connell Bradley (1847-1919.) A special act of the Kentucky Legislature granted him the right to practice law when he was eighteen years of age. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1870; was elected Governor of Kentucky in 1895, and to the United States Senate in 1908.

Hon. Joseph C. S. Blackburn (1838-1918). In 1861 he was aide-de-camp to General William Preston, C. S. A. In 1864 he had an independent command in Mississippi until the close of the war. In 1871 he represented Woodford County in the State Legislature. In 1874 he was elected to Congress in the Ashland District. In 1898 he was elected United States Senator from Kentucky. In 1900 he was appointed Governor of Panama. Mrs. Terese Graham, wife of Senator Blackburn, is buried near her distinguished husband. On the marker of

his grave is inscribed: He passed through life the friend of all.

Hon. James Blackburn, brother of Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, was State Senator and a Major in the Confederate Army. Major Blackburn was highly recommended for the position of United States Marshal. President Cleveland indicated that he would give him the appointment. About that time a letter which the Major had written while he was Lieutenant in the Confederate Army, and which had been intercepted by federal authorities some forty years prior thereto, was published. This letter told about the great Confederate victory at Shiloh, and it further said that he hoped the time would come when he could ride through Yankee blood up to his saddle skirts. This idle, boastful wish of the young Lieutenant prevented the appointment of the Confederate veteran to the important position of Marshal.

Dr. Luke P. Blackburn (1816-1887), brother of J. C. S. and James Blackburn, was located in Lexington in 1835. When cholera broke out at Versailles he was the only doctor in the State who answered the call for help, all the physicians having fled from Versailles or died. Dr. Blackburn located there. In 1843 he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature from Woodford County. In 1848 when yellow fever appeared in New Orleans he again answered the call for help, and he built a hospital at that place at his own expense. In 1861 he became attached as surgeon to the personal staff of General Sterling Price, C. S. A. When the yellow fever visited Memphis he volunteered his aid and rendered great service to that city. He volunteered in more epidemics of cholera and yellow fever than any other man has ever done.

He was elected Governor of Kentucky in 1879. The monument erected to his memory by the Commonwealth of Kentucky was unveiled on May 27th, 1891. The Masons conducted the ceremony, and addresses were made by Hon. William M. Beckner and Gen. Basil W. Duke.

Hon. Robert P. Letcher (1788-1861) was a soldier in the War of 1812; represented Garrard County in the Kentucky Legislature several times. In 1822 he was elected to Congress,

serving in that capacity for twelve years; was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1838; was Federal Judge; was elected Governor of Kentucky in 1840. In 1849 he was appointed Minister to Mexico. He died January 24th, 1861. "Sagacity, integrity, social wit and benignity crowned his life with untarnished honor and rare popularity. His name is his best epitaph."

Hon. Charles S. Morehead (1802-1868) represented Nelson County in the State Legislature in 1827, and moved to Frankfort; was appointed Attorney General in 1832. In 1838 he was elected to Legislature from Franklin County; was Speaker of the House in 1841 and 1844. He was elected to Congress in 1847. In 1853 he was again elected to represent Franklin County. In 1855 he was elected Governor. He was a civil prisoner, sympathized with the South during Civil War and lost a great part of his property. In 1861 he served in Border State Convention and as Peace Commissioner at Washington.

Gen. James Harlan (1800-1863) was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney in 1829; was elected to the Lower House of Congress in 1837. Was Secretary of State under Governor Letcher 1840-1844. In the year 1845 he was elected to the House of Representatives in the Kentucky Legislature. In 1850 he was appointed Attorney General of Kentucky. Later he was appointed United States District Attorney. Judge John M. Harlan, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was a son of General James Harlan.

Judge George Robertson McKee (1810-1889) was Circuit Judge in Covington District; was an able judge and a strong advocate. He was a nephew of Chief Justice George Robertson.

James G. Dana was publisher of The Commentator and Reporter of the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

John H. Hanna was Clerk of the United States District Court and a prominent banker and business man of Frankfort, Kentucky.

Captain Ed Porter Thompson, C. S. A., was Superintendent of Public Instruction and Historian; resigned as State Librarian in 1890. He published his "Young People's History

of Kentucky" in 1897. Prior to that time he issued his excellent "History of The First Kentucky Brigade" C. S. A.

Judge Alvin Duvall (1813-1891) represented Scott County in Kentucky Legislature; was Circuit Judge and Judge of the Court of Appeals. He was afterwards Clerk of the Court of Appeals; he was also Reporter of the Court for several years.

Almost in front of the chapel is found a small marker with the simple inscription: "Henry T. Stanton, June 30th, 1834; May 8th, 1898."

Major Stanton was known as the "Poet Laureate of Kentucky." He wrote numerous short poems, which were collected and published in two books: "The Moneyless Man and Other Poems," and "Jacob Brown and Other Poems;" his most noted work was "The Moneyless Man." These poems gained for him a national reputation as a man of letters. Major Stanton was associated with Colonel J. Stoddard Johnson in writing the History of Louisville.

The first verse of his "Moneyless Man" is as follows:

"Is there no place on the face of the earth
Where charity dwelleth and virtue hath birth;
Where bosoms in mercy and kindness will heave,
Where the poor and the wretched shall ask and receive?
Is there no place at all where a knock from the poor
Will send a kind angel to open the door?
Nay, search this wide world wherever you can,
There is no open door for a moneyless man."

The fact that only a small marker notes the grave of Major Stanton, and that so many great men have not even a marker to designate their last resting place, the liberty is now taken to add to this poem the following lines:

Go to the cemetery where the wealth of the mart
Has erected great columns of beauty and art,
Where shaft after shaft in the glittering sun
Tell the brave deeds our heroes have done;
Where soldiers and statesmen and men of renown,

After life's weary struggle, can always be found;
Go search for a monument and find if you can
One which was erected to a moneyless man.

Major Stanton's "Jacob Brown" is a pleasing little imaginative story based upon the uncharitable view which some people take of women, illustrating how impossible it is "to stop the lady's tongue."

His "Culex In Carmine" gives a history of "A Mosquito, lean and thin," looking for "Carmine," what he found and what became of him.

His "Parson Giles" was severely criticised by Dr. H. A. M. Henderson. This criticism was the beginning of a sharp controversy between Major Stanton in the *Courier-Journal* and Dr. Henderson in the *Kentucky Freeman*.

His "Self-sacrifice" is a satire which was well received and greatly enjoyed at the time of its first publication.



CHAPTER IV.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF SOME OF THE NOTED PEOPLE BURIED AT FRANKFORT, GIVING THE OFFICES HELD BY THEM, OR OTHER INCIDENTS WORTHY OF NOTE.

Hon. John Brown (1757-1837) was elected to the Virginia Legislature from Kentucky, and was sent to the Old Congress from Kentucky before it was admitted as a state. He was also the first Senator from Kentucky to the Federal Senate. He served three terms in the United States Senate. He is buried on the first terrace overlooking the city, a few yards south of the Boone monument.

Judge Mason Brown is also in the same locality.

In the southwestern portion of the grounds can be found Captain Benjamin J. Monroe, C. S. A. Born at Frankfort, Kentucky, and died at Marshall City, Mississippi, of wounds received at the battle of Shiloh in 1862; and near him is Major Thomas B. Monroe, C. S. A., born at Frankfort, Kentucky, July 3rd, 1833; was Secretary of State in 1850; killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 7th, 1862.

Captain John M. Sharp of the United States Navy, was drowned in the Gulf of Mexico, May 28th, 1863. His body was never recovered, but a nice monument was erected to his memory. Near this monument is one inscribed: "William S. Harris, U. S. N., born in Kentucky in 1800; entered the Navy in 1815; drowned on the Tauxpan Bar in Mexico, May, 1848. He was a brave, skilful and gallant officer, and when in command of the Iris, with self-sacrificing heroism, lost his own life in a desperate attempt to save that of Commander H. Pickney and others. His life was without reproach. His death was a becoming illustration of his principles and his profession. His body was recovered from the sea and is buried here." In that same locality is found "Joseph Belt, Sr. A Revolutionary soldier. Born November 30th, 1751. Died September 12th, 1850."

In that section can be found the last resting place of Dr. John McClusky Blayney (1841-1909); he was a broad minded, patriotic Christian gentleman, who deserves special mention because of his services on behalf of Frankfort in the fight for retaining the capitol. He was in charge of the Presbyterian Church at Frankfort, Kentucky, for many years.

The grave of Professor B. B. Sayre is found in the extreme southwest corner of the grounds. He was one of the most celebrated teachers in Kentucky; his influence has been felt throughout the State and Nation. He educated, at least in part, General George B. Crittenden, General Thomas L. Crittenden, Governor T. T. Crittenden, of Missouri, Federal Senator George Vest, Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, General D. W. Lindsey, Judge P. U. Major, Colonel S. I. M. Major, and many other men who have been important factors in the government of both state and nation. Professor W. O. Crockett, who succeeded Prof. B. B. Sayre, taught a private male school for many years. A large number of the business and professional men in Frankfort at the beginning of the present century were educated by him.

Some of the other prominent teachers who are buried in these grounds are Professor S. P. Browder, Superintendent of the Frankfort Public Schools for many years; Captain John Thomas Gaines, C. S. A., who was Superintendent of the public schools in Louisville, and Major Martin S. Harmon (1821-1848) of Ohio who taught French and German at the Kentucky Military Institute.

Near the Sayre lot is the shaft of Congressman John White (1802-1845), who was Speaker of the National House of Representatives; also Judge Harry Innes, Judge of the United States District Court and of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, and Judge Van B. Young was Judge of the Superior Court of Kentucky.

Congressman A. Y. Fitzpatrick is buried in Colonel South's lot; his grave is not marked. Isham Talbot, a native of Virginia and a pioneer of Kentucky; "A statesman distinguished in law and oratory; called to the United States Senate.

Died September the 5th, 1837, bequeathing his virtues and worth."

Chief Justice Caswell Bennett died in 1894; no stone marks his grave. He is buried in the State lot near Governors Scott and James T. Morehead.

General Scott Brown, Adjutant General under Governor Magoffin, is buried in front of the chapel; his grave is not marked. He possessed considerable wealth at the time of his death.

General Humphrey Marshall, C. S. A., has a small marker, about twelve by eighteen inches. His grave is located in the extreme eastern part of the grounds near the eastern driveway.

Judge B. Mills, legislator, lawyer and judge, and his wife, Cornelia, who was a daughter of Rev. Eli Smith, are buried east of the State monument; they were the parents of Evangelist B. Fay Mills.

Richard Knott, and Ann Mary Roberts, his wife, are located just east of the western driveway. They were the parents of Colonel Richard Knott, editor of the Louisville Post, who has recently died.

John J. Vest and his wife, Harriett, were the parents of Federal Senator George Graham Vest of Missouri. Their graves can be found east of the State monument near those of Nicholas Smith and wife, Kiziah Johnson, who were the parents of Col. Nicholas Smith, one of the editors of the New York Tribune, and of whom it was said, "He is the handsomest man in America." Col. Smith married the daughter of Horace Greeley.

The Frankfort Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has recently secured a lot located in the extreme southwestern part of the grounds, for the purpose of collecting from all parts of the State the remains of the Revolutionary soldiers, and eventually to erect a monument to their memory. In this lot has been collected the remains of James Russell, Alexander Wilson, Sr., Colonel Anthony Crockett, Rev. William Hickman and wife, and the Rev. John Gano and wife. The Rev. William Hickman was justly recognized as the first Baptist preacher in Kentucky. He preached at Har-

rodsburg in 1776, and he preached in different parts of Kentucky for forty years. For many years during that period he was located at Buck Run church near the Woodford County line.

The Rev. John Gano was the first to be buried in the D. A. R. lot. He was perhaps the greatest Baptist preacher who ever lived in Kentucky. He was educated at Princeton College, and was recognized as being the most learned and eloquent preacher in the western country. He was the first chaplain of the Kentucky Legislature, and there is a well founded tradition that he preached the first sermon ever preached in Frankfort. Rev. Gano was a chaplain in the Revolutionary War and so frequently was he found in the van in time of danger, and so seldom in the rear, that he became known as "the fighting chaplain of the army."

The grave of Rev. Silas M. Noel, D.D., is located a short distance south of the D. A. R. lot, near Governor Letcher. He was educated for the law and was appointed Associate Circuit Judge under the Old Constitution. He was a member of the Frankfort Bar, and practiced his profession with success. After a few years he returned to the ministry, where he became one of the strongest and most successful preachers the Baptist Church ever had in the State.

When the great Reformer, Alexander Campbell, with his new doctrine, divided almost every Baptist congregation in the western country, Dr. Noel was thought to be the only man who could hold the Frankfort congregation together and refute the arguments of Mr. Campbell.

Another strong Baptist preacher buried in these grounds was Dr. John L. Waller; for many years he was editor of "Baptist Banner," "Western Recorder," "Western Baptist Review" and "Christian Reporter." He was the first president of the "Bible Revision Association."

At least three other preachers of national reputation are found here, to-wit: Bishop B. B. Smith, Dr. H. A. M. Henderson and Rev. Philip S. Fall, and there are others of almost equal note, such as Rev. George Darsie, Dr. Benjamin Mills, Rev. Thomas N. Arnold, Rev. Thomas S. Major and Rev. H. H. Kavanaugh.

About twenty-five preachers, forty-one doctors of medicine and over eighty lawyers are buried in this cemetery. Many of these men had national reputation.

The biography of John J. Crittenden makes two large volumes. If a like biography of all the great men and women who are buried here, and who are worthy of such a history should be given, they would fill many volumes, and it would make the greatest history of Kentucky that was ever written.

On the brow of the hill just north of the chapel can be found the graves of Thomas C. Jones, Clerk of the Court of Appeals and Minister of the United States to Madeira (grave not marked). By his side is Judge William Lindsay, judge, statesman and perhaps the greatest lawyer Kentucky has ever produced. His grave is also unmarked. Near them is Grant Green, Auditor of State and Secretary of State from 1860 to 1865, and across the driveway is R. R. McKee, congressman, legislator and lawyer.

The S. F. J. Trabue lot is the largest of any private owner, and it is the only one on which there is a vault. This vault was the work of the celebrated R. E. Launitz, who built the State monument. The angels that guard the entrance to this vault are the products of his skill.

The only mausoleum in the grounds is that of Frank Heeney, recently constructed at a cost of about four thousand dollars. It is of granite and marble, and has the appearance of being a permanent structure. It is located in the eastern part of the Catholic ground.

A very unique monument is the one erected to the memory of Thomas N. Lindsey (1807-1877), lawyer, statesman and writer.

Only a few inscriptions can be found in any part of the cemetery which are out of the ordinary. In this class is that of Dan Driscoll (1855-1886), which is as follows:

"Here lies the body of a much lamented youth,
For sense distinguished, and esteemed for truth.
Now he was beginning to bloom,
But alas! he left his mother too soon."

On another is found "Keziah B. Johnson. As much of virtue as could die."

Mrs. Jane Madison, wife of Governor George Madison, is buried in the Madison lot on the brow of the hill near the Boone monument. Mrs. M. Train Runyan, a noted teacher of young ladies, and Mrs. Agnes Brawner Franklin, one of the noted teachers of Frankfort, and many other excellent women are buried in these grounds.

Mrs. Eudora Lindsey South (1852-1918), teacher and author, wife of Rev. J. K. P. South, established Excelsior Collegiate Institute in 1878. She ranked well with the educators of the State. Her two books, "Wayside Note and Fireside Thoughts," published in 1884, and "Luther in Rome," published in 1890, were well received by the reading public throughout the country. She also wrote many poems and articles for magazines, which received much favorable comment.

Mrs. Jane Stephens Stout (1799-1872), known by the many Confederate soldiers whom she befriended during the Civil War as "Aunt Jane," was a strong southern sympathizer and gave liberally of her time and means to help the South in the great internecine struggle.

A great many of the monuments found in these grounds are of artistic design, and some of them were expensive. That of Alexander, located near the chapel, is said to have cost ten thousand dollars. Those of L. A. Thomas, Hiram Berry, George B. Macklin, R. P. Pepper, and many others are expensive and well designed.

Recently the tomb has come into great favor; several very handsome ones have been placed here during the past few years. In this class can be named that of John W. Rodman, George Baker, Rev. George Darsie, Governor Buckner, Wm. E. Bradley, and others.

Including Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, Governor of Panama, there are thirteen Governors buried in these grounds, to-wit: Governors Christopher Greenup, Charles Scott, George Madison, John Adair and James T. Morehead are in the State lot about one hundred feet south of the State monument.

Governor John J. Crittenden is on the first terrace overlooking the city. Governor Luke P. Blackburn is on the second terrace near Governor Crittenden. Governor Robert P. Letcher is in the same neighborhood, on top of the hill, and east of the western driveway. Governor J. C. S. Blackburn is buried about half way between the State lot and Governor Luke P. Blackburn. Governor Charles S. Morehead is a few feet north of the Boone monument. Governors William O. Bradley and S. B. Buckner are on the mound due west from the State monument, and Governor Goebel is on the north of the ground near the entrance.

A summary of the National and State officials follows:

Vice President: Richard Mentor Johnson.

Governors: Christopher Greenup, Charles Scott, George Madison, John Adair, James T. Morehead, John J. Crittenden, Robert P. Letcher, Charles S. Morehead, Luke P. Blackburn, William O. Bradley, Simon B. Buckner, William Goebel and J. C. S. Blackburn, Governor of Panama.

Ministers to Foreign Countries: Martin D. Hardin, Alexander Robertson McKee, Beverly Leonidas Clark, William T. Barry, Thomas C. Jones, William Taylor and Robert P. Letcher.

Secretaries of State: Martin D. Hardin, under Governor Charles Scott; William T. Barry, under Governor Joseph Desha; John J. Crittenden, under Governor James T. Morehead; James Harlan, under Governor Robert P. Letcher; Orlando Brown, under Governor William Owsley; Grant Green from 1860 to 1865, under several governors; Mason Brown, under Governor Charles S. Morehead; Thomas B. Monroe, under Governor B. Magoffin; A. J. James, under Governor Bramlett; E. L. VanWinkle, under Governor Bramlett; George W. Craddock, under Governor Leslie.

Attorney Generals of State: Isham Talbott, William T. Barry, Owen Glendower Cates, James Harlan, Charles S. Morehead, John Rodman, A. J. James, P. Watt Hardin, and Solomon P. Sharp.

Chief Justices of Kentucky Court of Appeals: Harry Innis, Thomas Todd, William Taylor Barry, of New Court,

Alvin Duvall, Caswell Bennett, George M. Bibb, William Lindsay, and Thomas H. Paynter.

United States Senators: John Brown, John Adair, W. T. Barry, Isham Talbot, Martin D. Hardin, James T. Morehead, Richard M. Johnson, John J. Crittenden, William Lindsay, William O. Bradley, J. C. S. Blackburn, and Thomas H. Paynter.

State Librarians: Joseph J. Bullock, Ed Porter Thompson, A. W. Vallandigham, G. A. Robinson, George Bibb Crittenden, and Mrs. Cornelia Wheat Bush.

Adjutant Generals of Kentucky: John B. Tilford, Scott Brown, Marene West, Thomas A. Theobald and D. W. Lindsey.

Perhaps no other cemetery in all the world is more beautifully located than the one at Frankfort.

The natural scenery of these grounds and their surroundings are unsurpassed. To this natural beauty has been added much by skilled landscape gardening. The protection which has been given to the birds in the cemetery has caused many varieties to make it their home.

The excellent superintendent now in charge (1920), who is versed in botany and ornithology, says there are sixty-two varieties of trees now growing in these grounds, all or nearly all of which are indigenous to Kentucky.

There are also found about twenty-five varieties of birds which make their homes, during the summer season, among these trees.

A list of the trees include the following named varieties: The largest varieties are the white pine and sycamore. The pine was brought down the river by Robert Carmichael, the first superintendent of the cemetery, who took charge in 1845. Among the evergreens are the hemlock, juniper, arbor vitae, Norway spruce and silver fir. The shrub evergreens, box, holly, mahonia, and southern magnolia are found here. The wahoo is also found here. There are all the varieties of the maple, Norway, red, sugar, Japanese, birdseye and silver. To the variegated foliage is added the blooms of many trees, including the catalpa, both red and white dogwood, juneberry,

red bud, horse chestnut, wild cherry and the double bloom peach. The maiden hair, white fringe, Normandy poplar, smoke tree, purple leaf beech, purple Norway maple and linn, black and red haw, ironwood, all the varieties of the catalpa, the red elm and English elm.

The varieties of oaks include red, white, pin, burr, and cork bark. There are the blue and white ash, tulip, poplar, cut leaf weeping birch, European larch, varnish tree, service berry, willow, boxelder, hickory, Washington thorn, black gum, English alder, chestnut, sassafras, walnut, Colorado blue spruce, hackberry, cedar, beech, cottonwood, pecan, butternut, mockernut, shagbark hickory, chinquapin, sugar, rock and winged elm, sugarberry, mulberry, osage orange, tulip, cucumber and umbrella trees, pawpaw, hazel, wild yellow plum, coffee tree, yellow bud, leaved hop tree; the hollies, black, red and striped mountain maples, buckeye, buckthorn, linden, basswood, angelica, tupelo, great laurel, sour wood, silver-bell, red, green and black ash, with a profusion of flowering shrubbery in all parts of the grounds; roses of every kind, lilacs, spirea in three varieties, golden dell, rose of Sharon, crepe myrtle, peonies, several kinds of magnolias, snowball, wygelia dentzia and hydrangea. The arboretum found here is perhaps more nearly complete than that found in any other collection in Kentucky.

The list of birds which has been given includes the following: Thrush, robin, red-bird, which has been designated by James Lane Allen as "The Kentucky Cardinal," blue-bird, cat-bird, mocking bird, kinglet wren, creeper, warbler, swallow, finch, humming-bird, oriole, lark and several varieties of woodpeckers. There are also found a few squirrels and chipmunks.

It is difficult to find, on a summer afternoon, a more interesting place than Kentucky's Necropolis.

Here lie three poets of national note, two historians, the greatest sculptor America has produced, the greatest scout and Indian fighter, whose history sounds like fiction, a great law maker who relieved the Nation and the State from that incubus known as imprisonment for debt, lawyers, statesmen, soldiers, inventors and men of note in every walk of life; here is the history of Kentucky carved in granite and marble.

As you walk through the streets of this beautiful "City of the Dead," and read the history, the heroic acts, the self-sacrificing conduct of these men and women, you have a feeling of exaltation, and you are impressed with the idea that the ground on which you tread is holy ground; that it has been consecrated by having deposited therein the mortal remains of the greatest and best which the world has known.

On the day set apart for decorating the graves of Kentucky's honored dead, June, 1920, the following lines were read as a tribute to Kentucky's noted dead:

KENTUCKY'S NOTED DEAD.

Distinguished dead, Kentucky's honored great,
We come your grave to decorate;
Our treasures of frankincense and myrrh
We place upon your sepulchre.
You are living still, your honored name
Is written on the scrolls of fame;
The examples of your life so shine,
They make your grave the pilgrim's shrine.

Your course of action has defined
The secret longings of your kind;
The achievements which you have wrought
Are the best exponents of your thought.
Brave your deeds, deathless your name,
Great your fame, as wish could claim;
Pure in purpose, strong in strife,
For the common weal you gave your life.

The foundation of this State is laid
Upon the record which you made;
Your life has been a guiding light
To teach the world the way of right.
Those who died on foreign earth,
Far from the land which gave them birth;
From the land they went to save
We claim the ashes of our brave.

Kentucky has, with generous care,
Brought home her dead from everywhere;
With a mother's love she did create
This, Westminster Abbey of the State.
Your sacred dust has in this ground
A resting place of honor found,
A place in which both Church and State
Have dedicated to the great.

Woman, with true and gallant heart,
Has always borne as brave a part
As anyone has ever found
On tented field or battle ground;
Always gentle, kind and true,
Man never failed to find in you,
As mother, sister, friend or wife,
The very best there is in life.

Virtue, immortal, virtue—woman's name.
How dim, how shadow-like is fame:
How weak are all the powers of earth,
Compared to that which gave you birth?
Here your precious dust is found
Near this stone, beneath this mound;
In memory of your love and power
We place thereon a fragrant flower."



CHAPTER V.

A roster of the soldiers buried in the State Cemetery, made up of all the soldiers who served in the wars of the Nation, this list includes many names which have been previously mentioned.

Those who served in the Revolutionary War:

John Adair, Governor of Kentucky, Aid de Camp to General Sumpter; Major Bland Ballard; Joseph Belt, Sr., served five years and seven months, died September 10th, 1850, aged 99 years; Colonel Daniel Boone; John Brown, the first Representative in Congress and the first United States Senator from Kentucky; General John Caldwell; General Henry Crist; Lieutenant Anthony Crockett; Rev. John Gano, Chaplain; Christopher Greenup (Governor of Kentucky); Rev. William Hickman, Chaplain; Captain John Howell; Harry Innis, Judge of United States District Court; George Madison (Governor of Kentucky); Thomas Paxton; James Russell; Brigadier General Charles Scott; Thomas Todd, Justice of Supreme Court; Elias Williamson, a friend of Boone; Alexander Wilson, Sr.

Soldiers of the War of 1812-1815:

Brigadier General John Adair (Governor of Kentucky); Major Bland Ballard; William Taylor Barry (Chief Justice of New Court); John B. Bibb; Colonel Daniel Boone; Major John J. Crittenden (Governor of Kentucky), on Staff of General Hopkins; Col. Anthony Crockett; Joseph Crumbaugh; Captain Thomas Dollarhide; General Peter Dudley; Captain Walter Dudley; Major Martin D. Hardin; John A. Holton; Col. Richard Mentor Johnson (Vice-President); Robert P. Letcher (Governor of Kentucky); Major Gen. George Madison (Governor of Kentucky); Major Alexander H. Rennick; Captain John W. Russell; James Shannon; Major Solomon P. Sharp; Richard Taylor, Jr., and Samuel Thockmorton.

Soldiers who served in the Mexican War:

Major Philip Norbourne Barbour; William W. Bayles, killed at Beuna Vista; L. B. Bartlett, killed in battle; Capt.

Oliver H. P. Beard; William Blackwell, killed at Beuna Vista; Enoch Bruton, killed at Beuna Vista; Col. Simon Boliver Buckner (Governor of Kentucky); Cyrus Calvert; Henry Carty, killed at Beuna Vista; Adjutant G. N. Cardwell, killed in battle; Col. Walter Chiles; Lieut. Col. Henry Clay, son of the great Commoner, killed at Beuna Vista; Lieutenant Col. Thomas L. Crittenden; Surgeon Richard Davenport; George Davidson; Newton Dean; Tilford McH. Dozier, killed at Beuna Vista; Henry Edwards, killed at Beuna Vista; John F. Ellingwood, killed at Beuna Vista; Humphrey Evans; Charles R. Featherstone; Lieut. Col. Ezekiel H. Fields; Major Carey H. Fry; B. Stewart Gayle; Lieut. C. W. Gilmore; Araham Goodpaster, killed at Beuna Vista; W. T. Green, killed at Beuna Vista; Col. John J. Hardin; Ambrose W. Hampton; Col. T. T. Hawkins; Capt. Llewellyn Harvie; Col. Richard Mentor Johnson (Vice President); Clement Jones, killed at Beuna Vista; Robert Latta, killed at Beuna Vista; Col. Humphrey Marshall; Capt. Thomas F. Marshall; John C. Mason; Capt. William H. Maxey; John C. McChesney; James H. D. McKee; Col. William R. McKee, killed at Beuna Vista; Robert McKee; Capt. Benjamin Cave Milan; John E. Miles; A. J. Mitchell; Lieut. James Monroe; Sim P. Montague; John Edwin Moore; Capt. James W. Moss; Alexander G. Morgan, killed at Beuna Vista; Major Theodore O'Hara, wrote the Bivouac Of The Dead; Almus W. Polsgrove, next to the last veteran of the Mexican war to die in Franklin County; Lieutenant Joseph Powell, killed at Beuna Vista; Ezra R. Price; N. Ramey, killed at Beuna Vista; Alfred Read; G. A. Robinson; John Sanders, killed at Beuna Vista; John A. Scott; James Seston, killed at Beuna Vista; John Spratt; William Walker Stephens; John Swigert; Lieut. Thos. H. Taylor; C. B. Thomas, killed at Beuna Vista; J. J. Tharp, killed at Beuna Vista; Yves J. Thoreaux, joined the army the day before and was killed at the battle of Beuna Vista; William Thwaits, killed at Beuna Vista; John F. Todd; Lieut. Thomas J. Todd; Harvie Trotter, killed at Beuna Vista; Major Updike, killed in battle; Benjamin Utterback, was the last Mexican soldier in Franklin County, died 1919; Adjutant Edward P. Vaughn, killed at Beuna Vista; Thomas

Weigert, killed at Beuna Vista; John Whitehead; James White; Captain W. T. Willis, killed at Beuna Vista; Sergt. Henry Wolf, killed at Beuna Vista.

Confederate soldiers in the Civil War, 1861-1865:

Captain Robert Allen, 5th Kentucky Inf.; J. L. Abbott, 1836-1917, 6th Ky. Inf., C. S. A.; James Alley; C. A. Anderson, 7th Florida Inf.; R. A. Anderson, Co. H, 2nd Ky. Inf.; C. Atkins; George R. Bacon, 8th Ky. Cav., and scout for Gen. Bedford Forest; Major John P. Bacon; Captain William Bean; Lieut. John Bell, 4th Ky. Inf.; John Berry; Berbridge Blackburn; Col. J. C. S. Blackburn, Governor of Panama; Major James Blackburn, Co. H, 1st Regt.; Surgeon Luke P. Blackburn (Governor of Kentucky); Major Benjamin Blanton, on Gen. Hood's Staff; Alexander G. Brawner, Co. H, 2nd Ky. Inf.; Thomas P. Brawner, Co. E, 2nd Ky. Inf.; Jeremiah Brown, 7th Florida Regt.; D. M. Brown, Co. E, 4th Ky. Inf.; Oris T. Bauknight, Florida Regt.; Lieut. Gen. Simon Boliver Buckner (Governor of Kentucky), Inf.; Col. William T. Bullet, Forest's Command; Lieut. George Bibb Burnley, 4th Ky. Inf., killed at Murfreesboro; Capt. Fred Carter; Coleman Carr; E. W. Christian, 42nd Ga. Inf.; Lieut. A. J. Church, 3rd Ky. Cavalry, Morgan's Command; Robert Church, 3rd Ky. Cavalry; W. H. Church, 3rd Ky. Cavalry; Robert Cochrane; Major Gen. George B. Crittenden; Sergt. James G. Crockett, Co. E, 4th Ky. Inf., lost a leg at Jonesboro, August 31st, 1864; A. T. Dudley; L. Dailey, Co. F, 1st Ky. Cav.; Jerry Downing; Lieut. Isham T. Dudley, Co. E, 4th Ky. Inf.; William T. Dudley; Major Ben F. Duvall, Surgeon, 5th Ky. Inf.; Cornelius Duvall, Co. E, 4th Ky. Inf.; Major Humphry Evans, Tenn. Brigade; J. K. Exum, Co. E, 4th Ky. Inf.; Robert Exum; George Farmer; W. Fenwick; Col. James Fitzpatrick; Capt. Thomas B. Ford, Commissary Department; Gen. Thompson B. Flournoy; J. Fugate, Co. B, 5th Ky. Inf.; — Gage, 6th Florida Inf.; Captain J. Thomas Gaines, Co. K, 5th Ky. Inf.; Capt. W. L. Gray, Miss. Reg.; Major J. L. Gibbons; — Glenn, 34 Ga. Inf.; Major J. Alex Grant; Tad Gray, Texas Regt.; Capt. Joseph R. Haddock; W. B. Hammond; David C. Hardin; Lieut. William Hardie; Major Lewis E. Harvie, Va. Brigade; Col. T. T. Hawkins, on

Gen. Breckenridge's Staff; James Hayden; S. T. Helind; A. A. Henderson, 7th Florida Inf.; Lieut. Col. H. A. M. Henderson, Ala. Regt.; Lieut. Virginius Hendrick, Va. Regt.; Alexander Henry; S. B. Hill, Co. A, 4th Ky. Inf.; Jessie Hockensmith, Co. C, 3rd Ky. Cav.; N. Horton, shot by order of Gen. Steve Burbridge; Chaplain Lewis Hume; Major Geo. B. Hunt, Miss. Regt.; Col. Jilson P. Johnson, on Gen. Breckenridge's Staff; John William Johnson, 8th Ky. Cav.; Captain — Jones, Texas Regt., shot by order of Gen. Steve Burbridge; J. Jones, 7th Florida Reg.; Thomas Jones, 1st Ky. Cav.; W. L. Jett, Co. E, 4th Ky. Inf., was captured at Shiloh and was exchanged, wounded at Chickamauga, was wounded again at Resaca and thereby disabled from further field duty; John E. Kirtley; Chaplain H. H. Kavanaugh, 6th Ky. Inf.; O. Lafferty, shot by order of Gen. S. Burbridge; Leslie Lane, Co. 5th Ky. Cav.; George W. Lawler, Co. E, 4th Ky. Inf.; Hugh Leonard; Luke Lewis; Capt. William Lindsay, on Staff of Gen. Forest; Capt. John B. Major, Commander of Port at Knoxville; Thomas Major, afterwards a Priest in the Catholic Church; Gen. Humphrey Marshall; John Marshall; Charles Martin, Co. H, 54th Georgia Inf.; T. J. Martin, Co. H, 54th Ga. Inf.; Gen. C. E. Merrell, was Col. on Staff of Gen. Hood, brevetted for gallant conduct and commissioned Brig. General, was wounded four times, after the war was Editor of the Nashville Banner, Memphis Appeal and Jacksonville Times; William McCollister, 6th Florida Inf.; — McCulloch; John McMahan, Co. D, 9th Ky. Inf.; Alamander Mershon, Co. K, 5th Ky. Inf.; William Moffett; Capt. Ben. J. Monroe, Co. E, 4th Ky. Inf.; Col. Victor Monroe; Major Thomas B. Monroe, 4th Ky. Inf.; Lieut. Col. George Monroe; — Moore, no marker; — Montgomery, no marker; John S. Morehead; Frank Morgan; Col. J. W. Moss, 2nd Ky. Inf.; Clinton Neal; Major Luke C. Norman, 4th Ky. Cav.; Col. Theodore O'Hara, on Gen. Breckenridge's Staff; James O. Ragan, Co. E, 4th Ky. Inf.; Robert Parsons, Co. E, 4th Ky. Inf.; Adj. John Patten, 1st Miss. Artillery; J. H. Pattie, Co. K, 5th Ky. Inf.; C. A. Payne; Daniel P. Payne; John W. Payne, Sr., Chief Bugler Orphan Brigade; Major M. T. Poe, Scott's Cav.; A. Pool, 31st Ala. Inf.; J. E. Potts, 7th

Florida Inf.; Thomas T. Price, Co. E, 4th Ky. Inf.; W. T. Price, Co. E, 4th Ky. Inf.; Col. John Polk Prior, Ala. Rgt.; Capt. S. V. Pence; Sergt. N. M. Pulliam, Co. D, 2nd Ky. Inf.; Ambrose Quarles; R. S. Ray, 6th Florida; Robert Redd; Lieut. James C. Robb, Co. K, 5th Ky. Inf.; William Robb; Major John Roberts; Benjamin F. Rogers, Co. K, 5th Ky. Inf.; Capt. H. B. Rogers, Co. D, 2d Ky. Inf.; W. T. Richardson, Co. H, 2d Ky. Inf.; Eugene Searce; George Searce; Joe E. Scott, Co. A, 9th Ky. Cav.; General Preston B. Scott, Co. E, 4th Ky. Inf., Medical Director of Department; Thomas W. Scott, Co. A, 9th Ky. Cav.; William Seay; John W. Shannon; Samuel W. Shannon, Co. E, 4th Ky. Inf.; ——— Simmons; S. F. Smith; Capt. E. R. Smith, Commander of Georgia Post; Martin South, 5th Ky. Inf.; Sam South, 5th Ky. Inf.; Thomas South; Col. J. W. South; Lieut. J. K. P. South, preacher in the Christian Church, died in February, 1921; W. J. Spencer, 1st Florida Cav.; Jerry Spaulding, Co. K, 5th Ky. Inf., at Dalton, Ga., he was placed on the corps of sharpshooters, and was almost daily engaged with the enemy for four months; Major Henry T. Stanton, brevetted Major for gallant conduct; G. H. Stone; Norton Stoughton; ——— Tabor; Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Taylor, Army of Va.; Ed Thomas, 1st Ky. Cav.; Col. B. Timmons, 2nd Regt. Texas Inf.; Capt. Ed Porter Thompson (State Librarian and Historian), 6th Ky. Inf.; Capt. R. A. Thompson (for many years County Judge of Franklin County, Ky.), Co. E, 4th Ky. Inf.; William G. Thompson, 2nd Ky. Inf.; H. J. Trabue; William Trabue; fifteen graves in the Confederate lot marked "unknown;" George R. Valandingham; Washington Weight; Hubbard Whittington, 8th Ky. Cav., grave not marked; Capt. Robert Wingate; Merrit Williams, Co. E, 5th Ky. Cav.; Sergt. H. C. Williams, 7th Florida; Granville Williams; Capt. H. Z. Willmore, 2nd Maryland Inf.; G. Marsh Woods; R. K. Woodson, Jr., 4th Ky. Inf., killed at Murfreesboro, January 2nd, 1863, he became the volunteer color bearer after three others had been killed in that famous charge made by Breckenridge on that day; Samuel D. Winter; J. Wooley, 5th Ky. Inf.; Lieut. G. W. Yates, Co. E, 5th Ky. Inf.; J. Young, 7th Florida.

The names of the Federal soldiers and commissions held

by them are as follows: Charles Ames, Co. C, 16th Regt. U. S. Regulars; John Angraves; W. M. Arvin; Capt. R. R. Bacon, 11th Regt. Ky. Cav.; Capt. Albert G. Bacon, 3rd Ky. Cav., killed by Gen. Bedford Forest at Sacramento, December 28th, 1861, the Frankfort G. A. R. Post is named for him; Col. J. C. Bailey; Ferdinand Bell; John Bell; Vincent Berberich, Home Guards; George Berry; Hiram Berry; Thomas Black; Joseph Bohannon, Co. E, 9th Ky. Cav.; J. T. Bradley, Co. B, 1st Regt., Capital Guards; William E. Bradley; John Brady; Fielding Bransom, Co. E, 9th Ky. Cav.; Andrew Brown; Lieut. Col. Orlando Brown, Jr., Co. F, 22nd Ky. Inf.; Yoder Brown; Charles T. Boudinot, 1842-1918, was Sergeant Major of 85th Indiana Infantry; William Buckley; John Bullin; Dennis Bergin, Co. F, 22nd Inf.; John Burk; Flick Burns; Sonny Burns, Co. F, 22nd Ky. Inf.; Morris Caples, Co. E, 9th Ky. Cav.; Major I. N. Cardwell, 7th Ky. Inf.; John M. Coleman, Home Guard; Edward B. Coleman; A. Collier; Col. James W. Craddock, 16th Ky. Inf.; William Craik, Co. E, 9th Ky. Cav.; Major E. W. Crittendon; Col. Eugene Crittenden, 12th Ky. Cav.; Major Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, 3rd Ky. Cav., Buell's Division; G. C. Crumbaugh, Co. I, 22nd Ky. Inf.; Capt. G. W. Daniels; John W. Daniels, Co. E, 9th Ky. Cav.; George Daum, Co. C, 10th N. Y. Cav.; Richard Davenport; James Dean; William Dean; John B. Dryden, 9th Ky. Cav.; William Duke, Co. E, 9th Ky. Cav.; Zach Evans; Timothy Forbush; Charles Featherstone; Capt. Lewis Finnell; Major Cary H. Fry; Capt. Daniel Garrard, Jr., Co. 22nd Ky. Inf., killed in battle; Bart Gisher, Co. E, 9th Ky. Cav.; Philip Goins, Co. H, Frankfort Battery; Sandford Goins, Sr., Co. 9th Ky. Vol.; Sandford Goins, Jr.; George Goldsmith; George E. Woodwin, 32nd Regt. Ky. Inf.; Gibson F. Graham, Co. E, 9th Ky. Cav.; F. M. Graham; Capt. K. Gray, Co. I, 22nd Ky. Inf.; James Griffie, Co. H, 19th Ky. Inf.; Lieut. D. W. Haley, musician, 55th Ky. Inf.; Peter Harmon, Co. E, 9th Ky. Cav.; Surgeon James T. Hatchett, Post Master at Frankfort for many years; Howard Henderson; John T. Henderson, Co. F, 22nd Vol. Inf.; William Henry; Lieut. Ed. F. Hogg, Co. D, 19th Ky. Inf.; Thos. Hosler, Co. C, 9th Ky. Cav.; Wes Hulett; Thomas J. Hutcherson, Home Guard;

John William Jenkins; John Geter; Major John G. Keenon; Surgeon T. Kersey; Lieut. Col. Robt. H. King, Co. B, 3rd Ky. Cav.; David Kirkpatrick, Co. E, 9th Ky. Cav.; Frederick Kneyer; Gen. D. W. Lindsey, Adjt. Gen. of Ky.; Major Thomas Mahoney, Co. E, 9th Ky. Cav.; John Marshall; J. B. Mauer; Schuyler Mayhall; Cornelius McCarty, Co. F, 22nd Ky. Inf.; Lieut. Joseph L. McClure, Co. C, 15th Ky. Inf.; Capt. W. T. McClure, Co. C, 15th Ky. Inf.; Lucien McKee; Alexander McLwan, Co. E, 9th Ky. Cav.; J. Fleming Meek, 32nd Ky. Inf.; Ben Merchant, Co. F, 22 Ky. Vol. Inf.; C. C. Merchant, Co. F, 22nd Ky. Vol. Inf.; E. M. Merchant, Co. E, 9th Ky. Cav.; Taylor Merchant; R. H. Mitchell, Co. E, 9th Ky. Cav.; Brig. Gen. George W. Monroe, 7th Ky. Inf.; James Monholland; Wat Nickols; Andy Norwood; Isaac Osborne; Coleman Spilsbee Owens; Major J. R. Page, Co. E, 9th Ky. Cav.; George Peiffer, 3rd Ky. Inf.; William Peiffer; W. G. Purdy; Robert L. Ready; George Reock; William T. Scott; Leon Scott; Major J. M. Scott, died October 26th, 1850; W. H. Scott; Philip Selbert, musician, 5th Ky. Inf.; Dan Sheehan, Co. E, 9th Ky. Cav.; Frederick Smith; Joseph S. Smith; Samuel Smith; Lieut. William H. Sneed, Police Judge of Frankfort, Ky., Co. F, 22nd Ky. Inf.; John R. Spires; Col. Lyne Starling, 20th Ky. Mounted Inf.; John Sullivan, Co. E, 9th Ky. Inf.; Capt. Jacob Swigert, 22nd Ky. Inf.; James R. Tate, 32nd Inf.; Col. L. P. Tarlton, Railroad Commissioner; Capt. Robert Taylor, 32nd Ky. Inf.; Lieut. L. Franklin Todd, Co. C, 15th Ky. Inf., he lost his right arm at Chaplin Hill and was killed at Murfreesboro, January 2nd, 1863; Lieut. John H. Todd, 3rd Cav.; Capt. Harry I. Todd; Capt. J. R. Todd; Robert Trumbo; John Veach; D. C. Venable; William T. Walls, Co. A, 22nd Ky. Inf., died near Black River, Miss., 1868; John Waller, Co. E, 9th Ky. Cav.; J. Wallace; Joshua Warren, Co. E, 9th Ky. Cav.; Jerome Weitzel; Marine D. West; E. Adelbert Weymouth, Mass. Vol.; Jessie Whitehouse, 9th Ky. Cav.; John S. Williams, Co. E, 9th Ky. Cav.; Kit Willis; James Willis.

United States Navy:

Capt. T. Fred Carter; William S. Harris; Calender I.

Lewis; Alexander McEwan; John M. Sharp; Chester Brooks, marine corps, died February, 1921.

Soldiers of the Spanish-American War:

Lieut. William N. Bridgeford; Hord Brown, William Culter, Cad Davis, J. D. Davis, John B. Kingkade, Clarence McDaniel; C. M. Netherton, A. D. Quire, Andrew Salender, Buell Taylor.

Soldiers of the World War:

Frank Busam, Harry T. Conroy, William Chism, 149th Inft., 48th Division, died at Brest, France, March 11th, 1919; Charles Dickey; Orvid Herrick; James Harris; Thomas Miles; Otho B. Marlow; Newland Moffett Shryock; Walter White; Samuel E. Williams, and Major Frank M. Scanland; Lieut. William McEwan, son of Rev. W. L. McEwan, D.D.; Miles Ragland, Stewart Hosler; Eugene Mitchell, Navy.

In addition to the above lists, which includes some of the names given below, the following are given to make more certain the character of service rendered:

Sylvester Welch was chief engineer of Kentucky from 1837 to 1842; Marine D. West, Quarter Master General Marine of the United States; Calender J. Lewis, Paymaster in the United States Navy; Captain Breckenridge F. Blackburn died 1867, aged thirty-five years; Gen. Ambrose W. Dudley, Quarter Master Gen. of the United States for fifteen years; Col. E. H. Taylor, U. S. A.; Col. John Rodman, U. S. A.; General William Hardin, 1840, United States; Lieut. Presley Nevil O'Banion, Algerian War; Lieut. John J. Crittenden, on Staff of Gen. Custer and was killed by the Indians June 25th, 1876, at the Little Big Horn when Gen. Custer with sixteen officers and three hundred enlisted men were massacred by the Indians.

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

John W. Milam, President. W. F. Dandridge,
 Thomas P. Averill, Secretary. W. Pruett Graham,
 J. William Pruett, Treasurer. J. Swigert Taylor,
 George L. Payne. Henry Craik, Superintendent.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS IN 1890.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

E. L. Samuel, J. M. Todd,
 S. C. Bull, W. H. Waggoner,
 W. T. Reading, W. J. Chinn,
 D. W. Lindsey.

OFFICERS.

E. L. Samuels, President. S. C. Bull, Secretary.
 W. T. Reading, Treasurer. William Craik, Superintendent.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

E. L. Samuel W. J. Chinn, D. L. Lindsey.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Waggoner, J. M. Todd, S. C. Bull.

All of these officers are now buried in these grounds:

E. L. Samuel, 1908; D. W. Lindsey, 1917; W. J. Chinn, 1892; Ben C. Milam, 1904; William T. Reading, 1912; J. M. Todd, S. C. Bull, W. H. Waggoner, William Craik.

